The New-York Times.

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QUESTIONS IN CONGRESS.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY—SPEECH OF MR. SARGENT ON THE LOUISIANA AFFAIRS GENERALLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to provide for the admission of Mr. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, was taken up in the Senate to-day, and an effort will be made to sit it out on Tuesday. After some discussion a proposition to lay aside the District bill, was agreed to by a vote of 34 yeas to 23 nays, the Democrats, with Messrs. Fenton, Sprague, and Tipton, voting in the negative. The next motion Mr. Morton made was to proceed with the consideration of the resolution. Opposition was made and a point of order was raised and discussed. Finally the resolution was brought before the Senate. Mr. Morton made a brief speech, declaring that Pinchback had a *prima facie* case, and must be admitted, his credentials being in proper form. He cited the recent case of Goldtwaite, of Alabama, the case of Robbins, of Rhode Island, in 1834, and next the case of Gen. Shields in 1849, claiming that they were admitted on a *prima facie* case, and in regard to the latter, the question was raised that he was not a citizen of the United States, but he was seated on his credentials, and afterward, when investigation was made, and it was found he was not an American citizen, he was expelled. Mr. Morton then yielded the floor to Mr. Sargent, who occupied the rest of the day with a speech upon Louisiana affairs generally, and he had not concluded at 4:45, when the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Samuel Hooper. Mr. Sargent, it will be remembered, prepared a speech on Louisiana a week or ten days ago, but was prevented from delivering it then by sickness. He defended the action of the President in interfering in Louisiana to prevent insurrection, and charged that the Democrats had failed lamentably in their arguments on constitutional law, as the courts and the logic of Evarts had refuted them. He argued it was the constitutional duty of the General Government to protect a State against domestic violence, whether that violence seizes a Governor's chair or a legislative hall. He quoted at length from Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Chief Justice Taney, and others in support of this conclusion. He will continue his speech to-morrow.

SENTIMENT OF THE SENATE.

The friends of Mr. Pinchback have made a canvass of the Senate, and claim that they have, in a full Senate, three majority for giving him his seat. His admission might, therefore, depend upon the absence, when the vote is taken, of three or four Senators in opposition. Those opposed to Pinchback have not believed that a majority of the Senate would favor his admission; but this statement is to be taken with some allowance. It has seldom happened that any proposition having a majority no larger than that claimed by Pinchback has succeeded against determined opposition. The Democrats in this instance will be determined and factious, and they can easily continue the debate till the Republicans must abandon the effort to seat Pinchback or else abandon the Appropriation bills. As long as any one among the Republicans is professing any disposition to speak, the Democrats propose to remain silent: but they will take up the opposition when the Republicans have talked as much as they wish, and mean to consume the rest of the session in speech-making, if it should be necessary to defeat the bill. The Democrats can certainly prolong the discussion indefinitely if they choose. If the friends of Pinchback can hold the Senate together over one night they might possibly force a vote, since it has scarcely ever happened that a minority in the Senate has discussed any measure more than twenty-four hours consecutively.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICIALS IN LOUISIANA OPPOSED TO PINCHBACK.

The report is in circulation to-night that as soon as the Pinchback case is disposed of the United States officers in Louisiana are to be turned out and a set of new men put in their places. A member of the Cabinet is given as authority for the statements. There is, however, no evidence of an impending change beyond this rumor, which cannot be verified to-night. Marshal Packard is here, and is said to be working against Pinchback's admission to the Senate. Casey, it is needless to mention, is also in Washington.

TAXATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PROJECTS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT — THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S SHARE OF THE BURDEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The greater portion of to-day's session of the House was devoted to bills reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. The bill providing for the support of the District Government for the next fiscal year was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no conclusion was reached. The expenses of the District Government for the year are estimated at $3,120,800, and the income from taxes at $1,623,750, leaving a deficit of $1,497,000 to be met by direct appropriation from the United States Treasury. The bill fixes the tax-rate at $1 50 on the $100, and exempts the property of the United States. It was urged by the District Committee that, in view of the fact that the Government owns so much property in this District, and that no tax was imposed on it, an amount equal to the deficit should be appropriated by Congress. Mr. Garfield proposed that a commission should be created by the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the value of the Government property, and that on the valuation thus ascertained an assessment shall be made. This was opposed by George F. Hoar and others, who contended that it would be preposterous to assess a tax on the millions of property in the District owned by the United States. They admitted the Government should contribute to the support of the District Government, but the contribution of the Government should be fair and equitable, and not one-half the entire expense of government. The Government now provides the District with schools and police departments, courts of justice and jails, and makes liberal appropriations for the maintenance of charitable institutions, and they considered that it was too much to ask a million and a half of money, in addition, for taxes on the Government's real estate. A proposition was made to make the tax rate $2 50 on the $100. Consent was finally given to have the bill considered by the House as in Committee of the Whole on Friday night next. If some bill is not passed this session no taxes can be imposed and collected in the District till the next meeting of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL CONNOISSEURS IN ART.

THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE'S LATEST INVESTMENTS—LOADING THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL WITH MATERIAL FOR DEBATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—There is a prospect of a lively debate in the House, when the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill is taken up, on certain items for the purchase of works of art recommended by the committee. Some time ago the Joint Committee on the Library held a meeting and decided to ask for an appropriation of $15,000 to be expended under their direction in cleaning and repairing old pictures, and in the purchase of such new works as seemed to them proper and desirable. The Appropriations Committee, however, has assumed jurisdiction of art matters, and has included in the Sundry Civil bill, an item of $25,000 for Carpenter's Emancipation Proclamation, $25,000 for a pedestal for the statue of McPherson, not yet in the possession of the Government, and $10,000 for a full-length portrait of Gen. Thomas, by Miss Ransom, of Ohio. After voting these items into the bill, the committee voted out any allowance whatever for the Library Committee. In the last few years the joint Library Committee has been composed of gentleman of culture and taste, who were the best qualified of any men in Congress to judge of the merits and value of works of art. Under their management of this matter Congress has been gradually emancipated from scandals in connection with art matters, which were frequent up to a very recent period. A few really valuable works have been bought at moderate prices, and the action of the committee has met with universal approval. The Appropriations Committee threaten to surpass any of the outrageous transactions of the past. Both pictures which they have recommended are intolerable as works of art. According to competent judges of art, Carpenter's picture would be dear at $10,000, and the Thomas picture would be bought at an extravagant price at $5,000, which is as large a sum as any American portrait painter has ever commanded. These recommendations of the committee were more discussed among members of the House, this afternoon, than almost any other topic. While the committee and the House spend day after day cutting off one or two hundred dollars here and there from the salaries of poor clerks, the proposition to pay two or three inferior American artists prices almost greater than the stolen Murillo would command is not likely to be very patiently received.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE CONVENTION TO MEET TO-DAY—THE OLD TICKET TO BE RENOMINATED—GOV. INGERSOLL AND COL. LOOMIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 15.—The Democratic State Convention meets here to-morrow, and the delegates are mostly here to-night. County caucuses have voted to support the old ticket, with the exception of New-London County, in which it was voted to present the name of Col. F. B. Loomis, of New-London, for Governor, but it is not reported that he will be proposed in the convention. Gov. Ingersoll having informed Col. Loomis in person some time ago that he would not run again, and as late as Thursday last told Mayor Waller and Hon. Benjamin Stark, of New-London, that they might consider him out of the way, there was a belief that this disinclination could be relied upon, and the Colonel's friends have been at work. They found on coming here, however, a rumor that the Governor would accept, and having some doubt that it was well founded, they decided to vote in favor of Loomis till there was something by authority from Gov. Ingersoll. A later dispatch was received from the Governor saying that he was in the hands of his friends. This makes it certain that the vanquished Loomis will be compelled to retire, but his supporters are very indignant at the double play of the Governor. The old ticket entire will be renominated. David A. Wells, of Norwich, will be permanent Chairman, but will not probably make a free trade speech in this protective Commonwealth. The resolutions will be of the usual Democratic sort. The delegates are nearly all of the hard kind, the Liberal Republican element being noticably absent.

BANQUET TO GEN. BURNSIDE.

SPEECH OF THE SENATOR ELECT FROM RHODE ISLAND—THE CONFEDERATES IN CONGRESS SOLDIERS ON PAROLE—TREASON NO MORE TO BE ALLOWED TO TAKE HEAD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 15.—Rodman Post, Grand Army of the Republic, gave a complimentary banquet this evening to Gen. Burnside, Senator elect. The General responded to the sentiment in his honor by a speech, in the course of which he said:

"Some of our people are naturally enough alarmed at the election to Congress by the Southern people of a large number of the ex-officers of the Confederate army. Now, comrades, it seems to me that a little consideration will show there is no great occasion for alarm. These ex-officers, it should be remembered, are under paroles of honor. While we all hold that the most sacred earthly duty of an American citizen is that of loyalty to the Republic; yet we must not lose sight of the fact that a soldier, in his individual capacity of a soldier, can realize no contingency that would make him violate his parole. There is every reason why these ex-Confederate soldiers in Congress should see that they were clearly—honestly if you please, but with the present lights before them clearly in the wrong, every reason why they should be loyal citizens, and every reason why they should sacredly keep their paroles of honor, whether given in person or in an implied form by accepting their liberty under a general understanding between their leader and the authorities of the General Government. Let us hope, comrades, that the present troublous, threatening signs will pass away; but should such fond hopes fail of realization let us feel and know that the Government has ample power to protect itself, and that the people will never again sit idly by and allow treason to gather head. The people are anxiously impatient to see all the States of the Union under the supervision of their own properly constituted authorities, and the authorities of the Government are equally anxious and impatient for this result. We should not forget that but ten years have passed since we emerged from the gigantic conflict. It could not be expected all the wounds would be so quickly healed, that a system of labor which had obtained for so many years in the South would be rapidly replaced by a new system, that the embers of hate and malice would be so rapidly quenched. But the wounds will be healed in time; the system of free labor will be established on a firm basis, and the embers of hate and malice will be quenched, for those who indulge in hate will find it a consuming fire, which devours the hater and not the hated, and fathers and mothers will learn not to rear their children for sacrifices on its altar. Loyalty, love, industry, economy, and peace will reign again. We will not be allowed 'to turn to our folly again,' but we will be enabled to say that 'mercy and truth have met together, righteousness and peace have kissed each other.'"

WASHINGTON.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE RAILROAD LOBBY.

SCOTT ALL BUT DISCOURAGED—A "RAILROAD TO HEAVEN" AS EASY AS PASSING HIS BILL THIS SESSION—PRINTING THE BANK-NOTES—THE STOLEN MURILLO—CIVIL RIGHTS—THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate Committee on Railroads met again to-day, but—beyond deciding to call for a conference on the amendments of the House to a general bill granting the right of way to railroads through the public lands—considered no business whatever. It is the common report that Col. Scott has abandoned his efforts to get a favorable report from this committee or action in the Senate. The House committee is still tinkering at the Texas and Pacific bill. Action was not reached to-day, and there will be another meeting to-morrow. Scott will undoubtedly labor to secure a report from this committee, if possible. Barnum, of Connecticut, who is in favor of the bill, says: "You might as well attempt to build a railroad to heaven as to pass a railroad bill this session." Nevertheless a rumor was circulated at the Capitol to-day that the bill would be put on its passage to-day under a suspension of the rules. Nobody supposes the bill can pass, but as long as Scott continues to spend half his time in Washington there will be the fear that some stratagem may be planned to secure the indorsement of at least one house of Congress to the purpose of the bill.

PRINTING THE CURRENCY.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have finally completed their bill to regulate the printing of Government securities, and will report it to the House at the first opportunity. It provides that national bank notes, United States notes, and other securities, except fractional currency, shall have at least three plate printings, two of which shall be done outside of the Treasury Department, by two separate establishments. The fractional currency is to have two printings, one of which is to be done by outside parties. A distinctive paper, such as is now used for the United States notes, or greenbacks, shall hereafter be used for the national bank notes. The Secretary of the Treasury is to appoint a committee of three disinterested experts to inquire whether the wash which is said to render the paper water-proof, and for which $67,000 a year is paid to the patentee, is useful and necessary. The bill leaves the printing of postage and revenue stamps to be done under existing law. The bill is agreed to by six of the committee, Messrs. Merrimon, Hunter, Hawley, of Connecticut, Mitchell, Durham, and Phelps. A minority of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Maynard, Farwell, Hubbell, Niles, and Randall, will make a report in favor of giving all the printings but one to the Treasury Department, and providing also that the same department shall print the postage and revenue stamps.

THE STOLEN MURILLO.

Information is received here that the principal in the theft of the St. Anthony of Murillo, according to the confession of Gavia, has been arrested in Madrid, on information telegraphed by the Spanish Minister. The name of this thief is Domenicho.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil Rights bill was reported by Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, to-day, without amendment, and he gave notice he would move to take it up at the earliest possible moment.

PROTECTION TO LIFE ON STEAM-BOATS.

The Steam-boat bill was also reported to-day from the Committee on Commerce by Mr. Chandler, who stated that it was now a mere skeleton, though there were a few good things left in it, one of which abolished the collection of pilotage at Hell Gate, New-York harbor, and another striking out the patent rights granted to Supervisors. He requested Senators to examine the bill carefully, and if they could find anything in it worth passing he would endeavor to call it up to-morrow.

LONGER HOURS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Both Houses of Congress will hereafter meet at 11 o'clock instead of noon, thus gaining an hour each day for the consideration of business. There will be one or two night sessions this week, and next week the Houses will be in almost continuous session.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTY SYSTEM.

Mr. Stanard, of the House Committee on Commerce, to-day succeeded in having a resolution passed fixing Thursday for the consideration of the bill for improving the mouth of the Mississippi as a special order. Mr. Dawes protested against the passage of the resolution, saying that it was imperative that the House proceed with the consideration of the Revenue bill. He demanded the yeas and nays on the suspension of the rules required to pass the resolution, but the House refused to second the demand. The bill which the Commerce Committee will call up on Thursday provides for the construction of levees and jetties by Capt. Eads, at the South-west Pass, the work to be commenced within eight months after the passage of the act, and unless a navigable depth of twenty feet shall be secured within thirty months, Congress may revoke the privileges conferred. After a depth of twenty feet has been obtained, if Eads shall fail to obtain an additional depth of two feet each succeeding year, until the depth reaches twenty-six feet, twenty-four months thereafter the franchises may be canceled and the work finished by any engineers under direction of the Secretary of War; $8,000,000 is to be paid in installments as the work progresses and proves successful, and after twenty years, for each year that the depth of thirty feet is maintained, $150,000 are to be paid. The bill is regarded with favor by most of the members from the West, and they use their utmost ability to press it. It is a modification of the bill that was defeated last session, and has some of the most objectionable features of the old bill. It will meet with strong opposition, but will be aided somewhat by the report of the Board of Engineers in favor of the jetty system.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims the following cases were to-day disposed of: Case No. 353, Abner Lowell and William Senter against the United States; judgment was rendered for the sum of $220, with interest from the date of loss. Case No. 102, Samuel B. Johnson, two minor sons, and John Stevens, for Frank Stevens minor son, against the United States. Judgment was rendered severally in favor of Samuel B. Johnson, for self and two minor sons, $846 64, and in favor of John Stevens, for Frank Stevens, minor son, $490, with interest in each from Oct. 7, 1862. The calendar from case 351 to 400 being the eighth call of fifty cases, was made. The case of Emanuel Rosenfeld, of New-York, against the United States, was submitted on testimony and argument of counsel, Edgar F. Brown for claimant, and Hon. John A. J. Creswell for the United States. In this case counsel for claimant claimed the value of the goods was regulated by the market value at the point of destination, San Francisco, but this was opposed by counsel for the United States.

HURRYING GOODS OUT OF BOND.

The receipts of the Government to-day from Internal Revenue and Customs sources aggregated over $2,000,000, the coin receipts being very nearly $750,000, making the heaviest revenue that has been received in any one day since the panic in 1873. The large receipts are, in a great measure, the result of anxiety on the part of the various business interests affected by the pending Tariff bill to pay the taxes immediately and get goods now in bond, out of warehouses, and thus anticipate any increase of the rate of taxation.

A LIBEL SUIT.

Joseph MacFarland, a Washington correspondent, has brought a libel suit in the Police Court, against another Washington correspondent, W. Scott Smith. The charge is that Smith published MacFarland as one of the notorious lobby correspondents who have been regularly engaged in selling out legitimate correspondents and as having been bought in the Pacific Mail swindle and other lobbying jobs, and obtaining large amounts of Memphis and El Paso stock by black-mailing Gen. Fremont and his associates.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $8,524,246; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $49,720,000; coin, including $22,102,300 in coin certificates, $68,785,136; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $1,350,564.

TROUBLE AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE COLORED CADET BAKER QUARRELS WITH HIS CLASSMATES, AND IS BADLY BEATEN BY TWO SOUTHERN BOYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 15.—Some more midshipmen at the Naval Academy are getting into trouble over colored Cadet Baker. On Tuesday, last week, he quarreled with some of his classmates, and was snowballed. He cursed them liberally, and next day Midshipmen Hood, of Alabama, and Melton, of South Carolina, came across Baker in an obscure part of the academic grounds, and notwithstanding his apologies they gave him a terrible beating. Under the recent law of Congress upon the hazing question, these two youngsters will probably be dismissed, and without the privilege of a reappointment. An investigation is to be made. In the meanwhile the two parties are under quarantine supervision. The authorities have made every effort to keep the matter quiet, and it only became known through the talking of some of the midshipmen outside the academy.

DESERTERS.

GENERAL ORDER RELATING TO THE RE-ENLISTMENT OF DESERTERS FROM THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Secretary of War has just issued a general order requiring that all men who having surrendered as deserters from the Navy or Marine Corps, under the President's proclamation of pardon published from the War Department in 1873, have received discharges from the Navy or Marine Corps and are now doing duty in the Army under enlistments contracted during the desertion in question, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army upon the date of the receipt of this order at the posts where they may be serving. This action is taken in view of the decision which has been made that their army enlistments, while deserters, are "fraudulent and null as contracts." Final statements will be furnished in each case, together with notice to the Paymaster concerned of the action taken, but no discharge certificates will be given. This order will not be regarded as requiring the discharge of any man who may have been enlisted in the Army after having received a discharge from the Navy or Marine Corps, the recruiting officer being in ignorance of the fact that he had deserted from either of these branches of the service. But whenever such fact of desertion shall be known it will be regarded as a bar to enlistment in the army. In case, however, of such enlistments, no benefit can accrue to the soldier for previous time served in the Army. In the cases of soldiers who may hereafter be discovered to be deserters from the Navy or Marine Corps, the men will be dropped from the rolls of the Army.

MASSACRE OF SAILORS BY SAVAGES.

THE CREW OF A TRADING BRIG CAPTURED AND KILLED BY THE NATIVES OF HOWES ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The Sydney *Herald*, of Jan. 15, gives an account of the massacre of the Captain, officers, and crew of the trading brig James Bernie, of Sydney, by the natives of Howes Islands. The ship's company, consisting of the Captain, two officers, carpenter, steward, six seamen, forty colored laborers, and one passenger, was divided into three parties on arriving at the islands, and stationed on different islands, when the natives surprised and captured the brig and all the shore parties except that of the second officer, William Rhodes, who escaped with sixteen colored men in a boat, and after being for days without food or water they reached Solomon Islands. Subsequently the American whaler Benjamin Cummings took them up and carried them to Bird Island, whence they were taken to Hobart Town by the brig Wolverine. It is believed that the rest of the crew were all massacred. It is reported that six vessels have been captured by the natives of these islands, and their crews massacred.

THE ICE-BOUND FLEET OFF PROVINCETOWN.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF THE CREWS—DANGER OF SOME PERISHING FOR WANT OF FOOD—THE UNITED STATES STEAMER GALLATIN TRYING TO REACH THEM.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The situation at Provincetown remains unchanged for the better, with the prospect growing more dreary with the increasing cold. The United States steamer Gallatin arrived there to-day, but was unable, owing to ice floes, to render any assistance. The crews of several of the fishing vessels managed to reach the shore to-day after a perilous journey, in some instances, of hours, leaving their vessels to their fate. There are a dozen vessels whose crews are entirely out of provisions and fuel, and unless succor can reach them to-morrow they must perish from cold and hunger. Some of them are ten or twelve miles from shore, with ice piled up many feet for miles, treacherous air-holes and wide stretches of open water, rendering escape impossible, unless the weather moderates within the next twenty-four hours with westerly winds the most disastrous results must ensue. The Gallatin will endeavor to-morrow to reach some of the famishing men.

INTERRUPTION OF RAILROAD TRAFFIC BY SNOW.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The weather continues boisterous. Trains have been running on the Oswego and Syracuse railroad since Saturday night. All the other roads are blocked. The train which left Rome for Ogdensburg on Thursday arrived at Adams this morning, and the train from Ogdensburg has arrived at Watertown. No trains have passed over the Syracuse Northern Railroad since the middle of last week.

ALBANY.

GOV. TILDEN AND THE COSTIGAN BILL.

STRONG PROBABILITY THAT THE GOVERNOR IS FIGHTING THE BILL, AND THAT IT WILL BE DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE—THE RESIGNATIONS OF COMMISSIONER VAN NORT AND CORPORATION COUNSEL SMITH ASSERTED TO BE IN THE HANDS OF MAYOR WICKHAM—CONDITIONS ON WHICH IT IS SAID THEY WILL BE ACCEPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Every hour seems to develop some new strength for the belief which has prevailed in certain quarters that the Governor is fighting, or will fight, the Costigan bill on its final passage by the Assembly, and the chances are that it will be defeated on the floor of the House unless John Kelly brings prompt measures to bear in its favor. One of the shrewdest and best-informed of the members on the majority side informed me to-night that he has actual knowledge of the fact that the resignations of Commissioner Van Nort and Corporation Counsel Smith are in Mayor Wickham's hands, and that the rumor to that effect which has prevailed for a week or two is no idle jest, but an assured fact. It the Costigan bill becomes a law, the resignations will never be made public; but the Mayor will simply declare the two officials removed, and their offices vacant. If the bill fails on its passage, the member assures me that the resignations will be placed on file within five days, and the successors will be simultaneously announced. It is claimed that the resignations are withheld at present on an understanding, so that the Commissioner and the Counsel may, if the bill passes, go out of public life as political martyrs. In the other alternative, they prefer to hand in their resignations rather than to go through the annoyance and trouble of defending and finally being removed on charges. The caucus of the Republican Senators will be called to determine whether the bill shall be killed outright, or whether it shall be passed and handed over to the tender mercies of the Governor, to veto it or approve it as he may think fit.

Speaker McGuire and Willard Johnson will have their General Excise bill finished to-morrow, and it will probably be introduced on Wednesday.

THE LEGISLATURE.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT—A BILL TO RAISE THE "HEAD MONEY" TO THREE DOLLARS BROUGHT IN—THE NEW PARADE GROUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—There was a fair attendance of members of both the Senate and Assembly this evening, but little business of general interest was transacted. In the Senate the committee appointed to investigate Senator Wood's connection with last year's Supply bill was given power to send for persons and papers. In the Assembly the principal feature of interest was in the bills introduced, as there was no debate of consequence, and no bills were passed. Timothy Campbell introduced a bill repealing the act providing for the extension of Desbrosses street. Mr. T. Cooper Campbell introduced two bills relating to the Commissioners of Emigration. The first appropriates $300,000 to be applied to the payment of the existing indebtedness of the board, and the second raises the "head-money" tax which the Commissioners have heretofore been empowered to levy on each emigrant arriving in the port from $1 50 to $3. The same gentleman introduced a general bill providing for the "formation of corporations for safe-keeping, and guaranteeing the safety of personal property;" and also a bill authorizing the erection of sheds on wharves and piers, and prohibiting the use of the latter as dumping grounds. Mr. Hess introduced a bill declaring valid all leases of armories and drill-rooms made by the Supervisors since Jan. 1, 1872, and authorizing the payment of moneys due thereon. The bill is understood to have special reference to the Seventy-first Regiment. A communication was received from the Department of Public Parks, replying to the resolution inquiring why the new parade ground in New-York City was not made ready for the use of the Militia. The Commissioners reply that at the recommendation of the late Mayor Havemeyer the proceedings to acquire a title to the parade ground were discontinued for reasons of economy, and that since that time the matter has become involved in litigation. Among the bills ordered to a third reading was the one reimbursing Warden Dunham, of Ludlow Street Jail, a protégé of Sheriff Conners for the moneys expended by him during the last year in the support of prisoners confined upon civil process.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A FLOOD OF PRIVATE BILLS POURED INTO ASSEMBLY AND SENATE LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature reassembled this evening at 8 o'clock. The time for the introduction of private bills expiring this evening, both Houses were flooded with new bills, fully 150 being introduced. The Assembly passed a resolution extending the time for the presentation of private bills till Monday evening next, but the Senate refused to concur. Among the bills introduced was one for the incorporation of the West Side Dock and Improvement Company, of New-Jersey. It vacates all streets upon the Hackensack Meadows between the Newark and New-York Plank road, the Pennsylvania Railroad, Hackensack River, and Rockaway avenue, and authorizes the incorporators, among whom are J. B. Cleveland, John W. Loper, Daniel Toffey, and William W. Lee, to lay out streets and build wharves within the prescribed limits. Mr. Van Cleef offered a bill incorporating the New-Jersey and Eastern Transportation Company, with power to carry on a general freighting and transportation business from any port or landing in New-Jersey to any State east or south of it. Among the incorporators are Hon. Miles Ross and Elias Ross. Mr. Kennard introduced a bill requiring every practitioner of medicine and surgery to obtain a certificate from the censors of one of the State Medical Societies, and Mr. McGill introduced a bill for the examination or registration of druggists and apothecaries. A bill for the incorporation of the Hudson Passenger Railway Company names as incorporators C. J. Osborn, John H. Demotte, William W. Miller, fixes the capital at $250,000, and authorizes them to run a line from the Central Railroad Ferry, in Jersey City, to Washington street, through Newark avenue and Henderson street, to Ferry street, Hoboken. A bill was also introduced exempting the Midland Railroad Company from the payment of State taxes. A House bill fixes the time for the holding of charter elections in Newark on the second Tuesday of November, instead of October as heretofore. Bills were also introduced into the Assembly precluding municipalities in the State from charging more than twelve per cent. interest upon taxes in arrears; incorporating the New-Jersey Ferry Company for the construction of a line from Camden to Philadelphia, and for a general Local Option law. In the Senate bills were introduced fixing the salary of the Prosecutor of Union County at $3,000 per year; and to incorporate the Hopping Lake Beach Improvement Company, of Monmouth County, with capital stock of $500,000.

A RAILROAD WAR IMPENDING.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL QUARRELING AGAIN—TOM SCOTT SHUTS GARRETT OUT FROM NEW YORK — GARRETT PROPOSES TO MAKE HIS FIGHT IN THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—War between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads has broken out again, with more vigor than ever. As the latter has persistently refused to go into any combination for maintaining freight rates between Baltimore and the West, Mr. Scott's company is now endeavoring to force it to terms by refusing to transport the Baltimore and Ohio through cars from Washington over the New-Jersey roads. This movement cuts off Mr. Garrett from connection north of Philadelphia, and prevents his passenger trains from reaching New-York. This phase of the war prevailed during last Winter, but a truce was patched up in April, and since then the Baltimore and Ohio has had four trains daily between New-York and Washington. The action of Scott takes the other side by surprise, but the Baltimore people do not propose to purchase any privileges over the New-Jersey lines by acceding to the Scott demand for combination on increased Western freight tariffs. These have been very low between Baltimore and Western cities for some time past, a quiet system of cutting under having been pursued, by which, on sugar for instance, the rates have been reduced from thirty-seven to twenty cents per 100 pounds, to Chicago. The Pennsylvania Central and its Baltimore connection, the Northern Central, have at last succeeded in this competition, and now seek to flank the Baltimore and Ohio on New York travel. Mr. Garrett does not propose to be conquered in this way, his means of retaliation being to fight Scott in the West to the furthest extent. Mr. Scott has commenced by confining the sale of Washington and New-York through tickets to the chief offices of the Pennsylvania Company, withdrawing them from all city agencies and offices of connecting roads. The war commences in earnest to-morrow, and exciting events are looked for within the next few days.

CARD OF PRESIDENT GARRETT TO PRESIDENT TOM SCOTT.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to-day addressed the following dispatch to President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Road:

Thomas A. Scott, President, Philadelphia:

When Presidents Vanderbilt and Jewett, and yourself visited me in Baltimore on the 12th of November last, the Baltimore and Ohio Company cordially agreed to the abolishment of all commissions on passenger and freight rates, and while declining to enter into your Saratoga agreement, assented to the establishment of rates by the New-York Central, New-York and Erie, and Pennsylvania Companies, between Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Western cities, but no effort was made by the representatives of your combination to control the rates of the Baltimore and Ohio Company between Baltimore, and the trade centres of the West connected by its lines. On the opening of its road from Baltimore to Chicago, the Baltimore and Ohio Company fixed thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds as a proper and judicious rate for grain, and other fourth-class freights, between Baltimore and Chicago, and it was a source of regret to this company that this action was not deemed satisfactory by your combination, and that since that period, after various spasmodic efforts for much higher rates, disastrously low rates were from time to time made by your lines, for the apparent purpose of causing the Baltimore and Ohio Company to abandon the low but, under the circumstances, according to its judgment, reasonable tariff it had adopted. After three months of irregularities most disastrous to the large interests involved, I learn that your several companies have, by unanimous action, within a few days past, adopted the rate originally fixed by the Baltimore and Ohio Road, between Baltimore and Chicago, namely, thirty-five cents, and re-established uniform rates between this city and Eastern cities. The Baltimore and Ohio Company is happy in having the propriety and wisdom of its action on the opening of its road to Chicago thus vindicated. The Baltimore and Ohio Company had fixed rates from Baltimore to Chicago and other Western points, which, while low, were deemed by it judicious, and not unremunerative. On the 2d inst. your representatives offered in Baltimore to make shipments to all Western points at an enormous percentage of reduction upon our rates thus established. After being satisfied, from the continuance of this attack, that it was the desire of the Pennsylvania Company to make these rates so unremunerative that the Baltimore and Ohio Company would agree to make advances on rates from Baltimore to the West, to an extent that would violate its policy and be unwise in its judgment, this company deemed it to be its duty to reduce the rates in Philadelphia to Western cities, so as to prove to your company that it was determined to maintain its reasonable and just policy in reference to its rates between Baltimore and the West. As you might very reasonably have anticipated, the rates for freight in Philadelphia became as unremunerative, and your market as demoralized as your agents had caused those in Baltimore to be. I am this day advised that your company has resorted to the use of its present monopoly through the Camden and Amboy Railroad, between Philadelphia and New-York to attempt to deprive the public and the Baltimore and Ohio Road of the convenient use of that line, by withdrawing the tickets for the through service by the Baltimore and Ohio Road from your offices in New-York and New-England; that you have also ordered that the freight-cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Road shall not pass over your tracks in the City of Philadelphia, according to usage, from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road to the points of delivery for the merchants and dealers of Philadelphia, and that you propose to put additional trains of cars between Washington and New-York for the purpose of interfering with the business of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, which passes over its Washington branch and Western roads. After the experience of the past, I can scarcely believe that such action can meet the approval of yourself, the thoughtful executive of your great company, and am prepared for the present to attribute it to reckless subordinates. I wish, however, to say that the Baltimore and Ohio Company is prepared, as in December, 1873, to act promptly, effectively, and I know successfully, in maintaining its rights and interests, as well as those of the great States and cities which find the Baltimore and Ohio Road and its connections the most valuable, economical, and advantageous lines for their business and intercourse with Eastern cities. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has yielded to the demands of your present monopoly between Philadelphia and New-York by paying the enormous tribute which you exact of four cents per 100 pounds as a terminal charge on all freights going to and coming from the City of New-York, as well as by paying you for 100 miles of transportation, while the actual distance is less than ninety miles. It has also submitted to the unsatisfactory representation of its interest in New-York and New-England, in connection with your monopoly between New-York and Philadelphia. But it is due to the grave interests involved to state to you that if I am correctly informed as to the action of your company, and that you approve of that action, that the Baltimore and Ohio Company will feel at liberty to adopt, and will adopt, such measures in reference to its passenger rates and otherwise as will vindicate its ability to maintain its rights, and to secure equitable and just relations for its business to all proper points. I will be glad to learn that the serious results that will follow to many interests from the course which will otherwise be forced upon this company, and which no one will more sincerely regret than myself, may be averted by the prompt correction of the extraordinary alleged action of your company, of which I have been advised.

(Signed,) JOHN W. GARRETT, President.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13, 1875.

To this dispatch no reply has been received by Mr. Garrett up to this hour, 12 o'clock midnight, but it is understood here that on and after to-morrow no cars of the Baltimore and Ohio road will be allowed to pass over the Pennsylvania road to New-York.

A MAN KILLED BY A BLOW WITH A POKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—An inn-keeper named Joseph Reeves, living in Pemberton, Burlington County, was lodged in the County Jail at Mount Holly, to-day, to answer a charge of having murdered his son-in-law, one James Malsbury. The young man led rather a dissolute life, and on Saturday went into the saloon of his father-in-law with his little daughter. He directed the child to kiss her grandpa, and Reeves told him that he wanted him to go out. The father and child went into an adjoining room, but Malsbury returned to the saloon in a few minutes and commenced rubbing Reeves' ears. Reeves, who was raking the fire, threw a poker at him. The weapon struck Malsbury in the forehead, inflicting a wound from which he died a few hours afterward.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES KING ALFONSO—MR. LOPES APOLOGIZES FOR CALLING THE HOME RULERS "A DISREPUTABLE BAND."

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. O'Clery, stated that instructions would be sent to-night to Mr. Layard, the British Minister at Madrid, to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain.

Mr. Lopes, acting by the advice of Mr. Disraeli, apologized for and withdrew the offensive expression he had used in regard to the Home Rulers.

SHIPPING NOTES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The bark Monica, from New-York for Elsinore, is stranded off Cape La Hogue, France. Her crew has been rescued.

Several unsuccessful efforts have been made to float the ship Edward O'Brien, from Mobile for Liverpool, which is ashore at Port Madoc.

GERMANY.

ASSAULT ON KARL BLIND BY A GERMAN FANATIC.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Karl Blind, the German Liberal politician, has been assaulted and hurt by a German fanatic.

FRANCE.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—There is no change in the political situation. No one to whom President MacMahon has applied to form a Cabinet is willing to undertake the task until the constitutional laws are decided upon by the Assembly.

THE WIMPFFEN LIBEL SUIT—THE GENERAL DEFEATED AND TO PAY THE COSTS.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The libel case of Gen. Wimpffen against M. De Cassagnac has resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Gen. Wimpffen pays the costs.

ILLNESS OF PAUL GUSTAVE DORE.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Paul Gustave Doré, the well-known artist, is seriously ill.

EAST INDIES.

SERIOUS REVOLT AMONG CHINESE PRISONERS—MANY PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A telegram from Singapore reports that a revolt occurred among the Chinese prisoners in the jail at that place, which was not suppressed until sixty-seven persons were killed and injured, including sixteen of the Wardens of the jail.

THE STEAM-SHIP LEIPZIG.

THE VESSEL AFLOAT AGAIN AND TO RETURN TO SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The steam-ship Leipzig, which ran aground yesterday off Start Point, got off at 11 o'clock last night. She will return to Southampton.

THE DAMAGE TO THE STEAMER.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 15.—The damages sustained by the steamer Leipsig, which was ashore at Start Point, are slight. She is expected to sail for Baltimore in a day or two.

THE SHAKERS.

ELDER EVANS CORRECTS SOME ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS ABOUT THE COMMUNITY.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Elder Evans writes to the *Register* to correct the report that the Shakers have a mutual insurance company in their society and to rectify other erroneous impressions. He says: "We have never organized such an institution. Though the attempt was made, it failed from the want of funds to institute it consistently. The Shaker policy has ever been to depend on strict carefulness for protection from fire. An opinion has long been abroad that the Shakers are very wealthy, but this idea is also a great error. They do not possess much surplus capital. A very few thousands of dollars in bonds and a comparatively small amount of outside real estate, little of which is directly remunerative, comprises the entire amount of the assets of the surplus owned by the whole community at Mount Lebanon from which to draw for any emergency, and this is entirely inadequate to meet the demands of an emergency like the present."

A NOTABLE COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

The Class of 1825 of Bowdoin College, Maine, which has long been celebrated for the large number of its members who have become prominent in law, literature, or the pulpit, will celebrate its semi-centennial at the coming Commencement of the college. We learn that Rev. Dr. Cheever has consented to deliver the oration, and Mr. Henry W. Longfellow to read an original poem at this reunion of their classmates. It is anticipated that this announcement will insure the presence of a large proportion of the surviving members of the class, as well as of the Alumni and friends of the college generally.

COLUMBIA'S SEMI-ANNUAL REUNION.

The semi-annual reception of the students of Columbia College took place last night in the Academy of Music, which was comfortably filled. The addresses, which embraced a great variety of subjects, were delivered by ten students—four from the Senior Class, two from the Junior, two from the Sophomores, two from the Freshmen—and one from the Philolexian and one from the Alumni. The music was furnished by Grafulla's full band. The proceedings were commenced with an overture from "Egmont," followed by selections from "Lohengrin," during the performance of which the students, robed in their college gowns and displaying the colors which were won at Saratoga, filed upon the stage, headed by Mr. George Sherman, President of the Senior Class, who occupied the chair. Mr. Randolph acted as Grand Marshal, and was assisted by a number of Deputy Marshals, bearing staves displaying the victorious white and blue ribbons of Columbia. The proscenium boxes, which were occupied by the friends of the students, were profusely supplied with floral offerings. During the exercises, Prof. Barnard, President of the college, appeared on the stage and took a seat beside the Chairman, and a number of the other Professors occupied seats in the audience.

The proceedings were opened by the Chairman, who, before presenting the speakers, made a brief address. He referred to the occasion upon which they met, and after giving an outline of the exercises about to be gone through with, recalled the incidents of the past year. In conclusion he alluded feelingly to the victory gained by the men of his college at Saratoga, and the brilliant reception given them in this City on their return, which he said showed there was no lack of appreciation for their endeavors, either on the part of citizen or of student.

The addresses delivered were as follows: "The Development of Science does not Increase Infidelity," Harry I. Bodley; "What's in a Name," Henry C. De Mille; "Love of the Supernatural," Thomas S. Ormiston; "Philolexian Oration," T. M. Cheesman, A. B.; Alumni Oration, "The Cathedral," Charles L. Short, A. B.; "Development of Man," Cornelius W. Morrow; "Fashion," Louis C. Raegener; "Compulsory Education," Charles W. Francis; "Peril of the Hour," Frederick D. Weeks; "The Centennial," C. De Hart Brower; "Oratory," Charles F. Hurlburt.

THE DEAD-LOCK ON THE MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP CONTINUED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 15.—Three ballots were taken in joint convention of the Legislature to-day without result or prospect of an election. The third ballot stood as follows: Lochren, 63; Cole, 34; Washburn, 39; the remainder scattering.

THE STEAMER OLD COLONY WEATHER-BOUND.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The steamer Old Colony, for New-York, did not venture out to-night. She awaits the arrival of the steamer New-York via Sandy Hook.

LONDON GOSSIP.

THE EXPOSURE OF USURERS—THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE WORLD NEWSPAPER—REMARKABLE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS—MONEY-LENDERS AND LITERARY MEN—METROPOLITAN MUSICAL MATTERS.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1875.

After reading the first report of the proceedings taken by Mr. Beyfus, a money-lending solicitor, and Mr. Boss, a professed money-lender, against the *World*, I cannot help asking myself whether in the United States such a thing is known as usury at the rate of eighty per cent.? Indeed, considering the difference in the value of money in the United States and in England, and estimating the difference as being in the proportion of seven to five, the Beyfuses and Bosses of your side of the Atlantic ought to charge their victims not eighty but 112 per cent. The *World* can do no harm by exposing such villains as these; but all that surprises me in the matter is that the usurers should not put up with the punishment already inflicted on them, instead of calling public attention to the fact that they have been punished. Even now they do not complain of having been charged with lending money at eighty per cent., which they regard as a very fair rate of interest, but of having been classed with other money-lenders who have no capital, who have been bankrupts, and who, in some instances, have cut a discreditable figure in our criminal courts. To accuse a money-lender, even by implication, of being without capital, is like questioning the virtue of a matron or the honesty of a judge. To say that Boss and Beyfus take eighty per cent. for the money they advance can do them no harm; since intending borrowers, on going to them, would at once find out that such was the case. But he who destroys their character as capitalists "robs them of that which not enriches him, and makes them poor indeed." Why, moreover, describe this calling, since it is not an illegal one, as "odious and contemptible?" Eighty per cent. is no "contemptible" rate of interest, however "odious" it may seem to borrowers to have to pay it.

Besides charging eighty per cent. on the bills he discounts, Boss, it seems, is in the habit of making his clients sign papers by which they bind themselves to pay one shilling and three pence in the pound for every month during which the bill, after maturity, remains unpaid. When it suits him to take legal proceedings, he hands the matter over to his relation Beyfus, who, he admitted, had in one case, when a debt was secured by three bills of exchange, served six writs upon the debtor—three in the Court of Exchequer, as if to obtain payment of the bills, and three in the Court of Bankruptcy, as if for declaring the debtor a bankrupt upon each. No satirical novelist, in his wildest and bitterest descriptions of legal malpractice, ever went so far as to make a lawyer commence six actions on one debt. It was also shown in evidence that Mr. Boss styled himself an "army agent," though he had never been appointed to act for any regiment in the service. Such appointments are, in fact, only given to firms of the highest respectability, such as brokers or military publishers with an Indian connection. All things considered, then, Mr. Boss and Mr. Beyfus are not likely to get either sympathy or redress from our criminal courts. If, instead of calling the business of these men "odious and contemptible," the *World* had said the men themselves were "thieves, rogues, and impostors," it would have been strictly within the truth, and, in a civil court, could have justified its employment of such terms. The use of libelous language, however, is in itself a criminal offense, and no "justification" can be directly and formally pleaded in a criminal court. So, if the magistrate considers that it is libelous to say that the occupation of men who lend money at eighty per cent., issue six writs for the recovery of one debt, and describe themselves publicly as what they are not, is "odious and contemptible," the publisher of the *World* may, if only as a matter of form, be committed for trial.

In explaining why he called himself an army agent, Mr. Boss said he did so because he had large transactions with officers in the army. He further informed the court that in advancing money to officers on the security of their commissions he had been in the habit of charging them only forty per cent.—half price, that is to say. Now that the purchase system is at an end, Mr. Boss will doubtless feel it necessary to abandon his chivalrous course of conduct toward the defenders of his country. An officer's commission was really as good security, in a money point of view, as a bank-note, though it was a kind of security that no one but a Shylock would take, since it was impossible to obtain its value without ruining its holder, who surrendered his commission and quitted the army by one and the same act. At present a spendthrift officer having recourse to the good services of Mr. Boss will probably have nothing to offer in the way of security but the name of another spendthrift officer; and bad security, of course, means high interest. That is, indeed, the reason why Mr. Boss charges literary men eighty per cent. Even at that figure he declared that he did not like lending money to them. "They are," he remarked, "such bad security." I am afraid he will have a worse opinion than ever of literary men now that he finds them attacking money-lenders in print, and declaring their occupation to be "odious and contemptible." If I wanted to borrow money, and did not mind paying eighty per cent. for it, I should, even then, not venture, in my character of journalist, to apply to Mr. Boss.

I will conclude this letter with a few remarks on Mme. Dolaro's first appearance in "La Perichole," at the Royalty Theatre, which opened on Saturday night, with Mme. Dolaro in the double character of manageress and principal vocalist. I do not know where this clever and interesting artist ("sympathetic" she would be called by a French writer) gets the name of Dolaro; but when a friend of hers the other night told me her history I could not help thinking of a place in Scotland, near Stirling, called "Dollar," which owes its name not to "dollar," the almighty, but to "douleur," the all-subduing. At Dollar the remains are to be seen of a chapel, dedicated, in the days when there were close relations between Scotland and France, to "Notre Dame de Douleur"—or, as Mr. Swinburne says in one of the most beautiful of his poems, "Our Lady of Pain." Mme. Dolaro has worshiped at that chapel. When she was little more than a child she married a ruffian, by whom she has a large family. After she had borne six children, and blows innumerable, she became tired of married life—as, in the opera, "La Périchole" after a time becomes tired of starving. Beyond this critical point I do not know what took place, except that Mme. Dolaro obtained great success at the Philharmonic Theatre in various operas bouffes; that she afterward appeared at the St. James' Theatre, under Mr. Fiske's management, in a pasticcio called the "Black Prince," when she was as much applauded at the West End as she had previously been in the Islington region; and finally that she has now made her mark, in a very decided manner, at the Royalty Theatre, in a part which can only be satisfactorily filled by an artist of great ability and good taste. Mme. Dolaro, possessing an abundance of beautiful dark-brown hair, has somehow reddened it; as, had she been cursed with carrots, she would either have stained them yellow or dyed them black. Philosophers have long told us that no man is contented with his position in life. It is equally true, in the present day, that no woman is satisfied to leave her hair with the color given to it by nature.

You cannot want to hear anything about "La Périchole," considered as an opera, inasmuch as it has been played again and again in the United States. I may mention, however, that the American version of the libretto has been adopted at the Royalty Theatre. Although our directors profess to be always on the lookout for new works, "La Périchole" had somehow escaped their notice; and having no translation of his own, the lessee of the Royalty Theatre has found it convenient to borrow some one else's. As a matter of fact, very few American plays or American versions of French plays are seized upon by English managers, the balance of exchange being, for the most part, the other way. But our managers are quite as ready to take as yours can be, if they only get the chance.

According to a medical certificate published by the *Musical World*, Mme. Nilsson is suffering not only from "inflammation of the larynx," but also from "insomnia" and "dyspepsia," two complaints which, I fancy, go well together. I do not believe, for my part, that, well or ill, she will sing this Spring at the Paris opera. Her engagement there is, or was, (for it may be already looked upon as broken,) at the rate of £60 a night. In London she receives £200 a night; but she will now probably rest until the London season begins. The season at Her Majesty's Opera, (Drury Lane,) where Madame Nilsson is engaged, will open about the 20th of March. The Royal Italian Opera, (Covent Garden,) where Mme. Adelina Patti and Mlle. Albani are the chief stars, will commence operations early in April. Mr. Mapleson, the director of Her Majesty's Opera, is quite convinced that he will be installed in his opera-house, yet to be constructed, on the Thames Embankment by May 1, 1876, at latest. S. E.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION PROTESTS AGAINST THE ACTION OF CONGRESS—FIVE THOUSAND PHYSICIANS AND MILLIONS OF CLIENTS REPRESENTED—PETITION TO BE MADE TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

A circular from the Committee on Legislation of the American Institute of Homeopathy, signed by Dr. Robert J. McClatchey, of Philadelphia, as Chairman, has just been sent to all the members of the profession throughout the country. In it their special attention is requested to a bill that has passed the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate Committee on Commerce, entitled "an act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States." By this act, according to the circular, it is proposed to constitute the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, and the Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital service, *ex officio*, a kind of National Board of Health, to give them authority to establish regulations to be observed by vessels or vehicles conveying merchandise, persons, or animals, into any part of the United States, and by passengers upon such vessels or vehicles; and to prescribe the time, manner, and place of performing quarantine by vessels, persons, and goods. These regulations are not required to be submitted to Congress for approval, but simply to the President. To execute the duties arising out of this act, the President may detail Army, Navy, and Marine Hospital Surgeons, and he shall instruct all other departments of the Government to assist and co-operate in enforcing the regulations adopted by the board. Thus, the circular goes on to say, Congress is to divest itself of a most important and delicate part of the power "to regulate commerce" vested in it by the Constitution, and to bestow it upon three military men, holding office for life, unless disqualified by court-martial, and whose rules and procedures are not even to be submitted to Congress, but simply to their superior officer, the President. Such a permanent lodgment of arbitrary power in irresponsible agents, not likely *a priori* to be especially fitted for its discreet and judicious exercise is, in the opinion of the committee, not to be found in the legislation of even the most despotic country, and as citizens and members of the medical profession they protest against it. And the committee which claims to speak in the name of 5,000 legally qualified physicians, whose clientage includes many millions of citizens, also protests against this bill as a part of a measure initiated in the Congress of the United States, and the several State Legislatures, which, if consummated, will seriously infringe upon their rights and liberties, and those of their clients.

Simultaneously with the introduction of this bill into Congress, bills were submitted to the State Legislatures throughout the Union, and have become laws in seven States, creating State Boards of Health, with almost unlimited powers in matters of sanitary concern, and with virtually equal powers over the practice of medicine and over institutions for medical education. A practical effect of the creation of such boards, it is claimed by the committee, is illustrated by the action of the Texas State Board, one of whose first acts was the adoption of a rule prohibiting the practice of medicine by any save graduates from medical colleges entitled to representation in the American Medical Association, the said association being a voluntary association of physicians, distinguished by a bitter sectarian spirit and of which actual or retired army surgeons are the most active and intolerant members.

The Homeopathic members of the medical profession, the committee continues, will be always ready to support and participate in honest measures for the public welfare, but they deprecate the establishment of a State medicine, as they would that of a State religion, and they hold that while doctors disagree and learned men denounce each others' systems, the State must hesitate upon conferring exclusive sanction upon any school of medicine or any body of the profession.

All the physicians belonging to the Institute are urged, by the committee to use every means in their power to prevent the passage of the act referred to by the United States Senate, and to petition, in conjunction with their friends and clients, to the respective State Legislatures against the formation of the objectionable State Boards of Health.

A NEW MARKET FOR BROOKLYN.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE ALDERMEN AND THE GRANGERS—COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

A conference was held in Mayor Hunter's office yesterday, between the Market Committee of the Board of Aldermen and several prominent members of the Long Island Grange, for the purpose of devising some means to secure the speedy erection of a market at the Wallabout. A committee of the Board of Aldermen recently waited on the authorities at Washington for the purpose of securing a site on the Wallabout lands for this purpose. It was proposed to exchange some City lands with the Federal Government for the requisite market site. A bill having that object in view was framed by Alderman Strong, and the conference yesterday was for the purpose of securing the influence of the Long Island Grangers in favor of the bill. Mr. John O'Donnell, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Patrons of Husbandry in this State, and Messrs. James C. Hendrickson and E. T. Titus represented the Long Island Grangers. The city was represented by Mayor Hunter and Aldermen Strong, Fischer, Kenna, Smith, Zludel, and Trowbridge, of the Market Committee. Mr. O'Donnell, on the part of the Grangers of Long Island, said the project of erecting a market at the Wallabout for the sale of the produce raised by Long Island farmers met with his hearty approval. A thorough feeling of unanimity appeared to exist between the Grangers and the representatives of Brooklyn, and, after the subject had been discussed at length, it was resolved to appoint a committee of three to go to Washington and urge the passage of the bill framed by Alderman Strong. The committee is composed as follows: Mayor Hunter, Mr. John O'Donnell, and Alderman Strong.

A FUGITIVE BURGLAR CAPTURED.

Joseph Fay, of No. 347 East Thirty-sixth street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Radford, of the Special Service Squad, on a bench warrant issued by District Attorney Ormsby, of Saratoga County, N. Y. Fay was arrested in Ballston Spa for burglary, and was indicted for that crime, but before the case was called for trial, he escaped from jail and came to this City. He was yesterday delivered to Sheriff Wolf and taken back to Ballston for trial.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....FEB. 15.

SENATE.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Secretary Gorham laid before the Senate a letter from Vice President Wilson, requesting him to inform the Senate that absence from the city for two or three days would prevent him from being present at the session to-day.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, was chosen President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and the usual resolution requesting the Secretary to notify the President and the House of Representatives of that fact was agreed to.

BRIDGING THE RIO GRANDE.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, presented a memorial of the citizens of Texas in favor of constructing a bridge across the Rio Grande River from Brownsville, Texas, to Matamoras, Mexico. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, presented a memorial of 100 women tax-payers of the District of Columbia asking the right of suffrage, which was laid on the table.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to revise, amend, and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, known as the Steamboat bill. He said the bill now was a mere skeleton of that heretofore before the Senate. He asked Senators to examine it carefully, and to see if there was anything in it worth passing. If so, he would call it up to-morrow. One or two good things were left in it, one of which abolished the collection of pilotage at Hell Gate, New-York Harbor, which would save $200,000 or $300,000 annually to the merchant marine service of the New-England States. Another feature of the bill was that it struck out all the patent rights granted by the Supervisor.

Mr. Bogy, of Missouri, hoped the bill would be made the special order for to-morrow. It had been stated here, when the bill was up before, that the object in having it go to the Committee on Commerce was to have it read. Now it comes back with numerous amendments changing its features. He anticipated, when the motion to send it to the Commerce Committee was made, that it was a trap, and he was sorry to say his anticipation had been realized.

The bill was placed on the calendar.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Civil Rights bill as it came from the House, without amendment, and gave notice that he would move to take it up at the earliest practicable moment, which would be in a day or two.

THE GRAND AND PETIT JURORS OF THE DISTRICT.

He also reported from the same committee a bill to provide for the selection of grand and petit jurors in the District of Columbia, and asked for its present consideration.

Mr. Sargent objected, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

THE COMPENSATION OF BANK EXAMINERS.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, from the Conference Committee on the bill to amend the National Bank act, and fixing the compensation of national bank Examiners, made a report which was agreed to. He said the committee had agreed to fix a specific compensation for examination of national banks instead of allowing mileage to the examiners as heretofore, though they had exempted from the operations of this provision the Territories and States of the Pacific Coast, for the reason that the travel there was over so much territory that the specific compensation allowed would not be sufficient. The Examiners there would, therefore, be allowed mileage as heretofore.

THE SENECA INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, from the Committee of Conference, reported on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to authorize the Seneca Nation of New-York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations and to confirm existing leases. After some discussion it was recommitted to the Conference Committee, and subsequently reported back and laid over till to-morrow.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, introduced a bill to secure the depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE HOUR OF MEETING TO BE CHANGED TO 11 A. M.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, submitted an order providing that from and after to-morrow the daily hour of meeting of the Senate shall be at 11 o'clock A. M. Laid over until to-morrow.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Indian Appropriation bill, with amendments. It was placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider it to-morrow, if possible.

THE DISTRICT BILL SET ASIDE.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced that the unfinished business before the Senate was the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Morton moved to postpone the pending and all prior orders and proceed to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections for the admission of Mr. Pinchback as Senator from the State of Louisiana.

After discussion, the motion was agreed to.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Morton said Mr. Pinchback had presented his credentials, duly signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State, showing that in January, 1873, he was elected United States Senator for the period of six years from March 4, 1873. Upon these credentials he had a *prima facie* case, and must be seated, any inquiry as to the character of the body which elected him, or improper means used to secure his election, to be inquired into afterward. It was no part of his purpose to go over the Louisiana story again. He would content himself with giving a few brief authorities for the admission of Pinchback. The first was that growing out of the admission of Mr. Goldthwaite as Senator from Alabama. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] then, in the course of his remarks, said the credentials of a Senator properly signed made a *prima facie* case, and Mr. Goldthwaite was seated on his *prima facie* case. Mr. Morton next referred to the case of Mr. Robbins, of Rhode Island, in 1834, and said after a long debate he was seated on his credentials. In the case of Gen. Shields, who was admitted as a member of the Senate in 1849, the credentials were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it was claimed that he could not be admitted, not being a citizen of the United States. The debate on the question, when it came up, was participated in by Messrs. Douglas, Walker, Badger, Webster, and others, and after a full discussion it was decided that Gen. Shields had a *prima facie* case on the Governor's certificate, and he was therefore sworn in. Afterward the case was examined, and he was found not to be a citizen of the United States, and was expelled. If the Senate recognized Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, then Pinchback had a *prima facie* case, and must be seated, any objection to the character of the body by which he was elected, or the mode or manner of his election, to be inquired into after he was seated. As was said by Mr. Webster, the Senate had no jurisdiction over that subject unless the person elected became a member of the Senate. He gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to continue its session until the case of Pinchback was disposed of.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, said the Senate would be invited to attend the funeral of the late Hon. Samuel Hooper in the House of Representatives, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and suggested to his friend [Mr. Morton] to ask for the vote on Wednesday.

Before announcing when he would ask for the vote, Mr. Morton yielded to Mr. Sargent.

SPEECH OF MR. SARGENT.

Mr. Sargent, of California, said some time since he had prepared a few observations in reference to the employment of military force in Louisiana to put down insurrection. If epithets would convince the Senate and annihilate the Administration this debate would have terminated long since. Democratic Senators had assured the Senate over and over again that the President had been guilty of usurpation, had violated the Constitution, and trampled on the liberties of Louisiana. Such talk is not new. It hailed the outbreak of the rebellion and accompanied it to its close. The language of the Legislature of Missouri, recently read at the Clerk's desk, seemed a plagiarism from the resolves of the same Legislature in 1861. In the rotunda of the Missouri State Capitol, at the election of Cockrell, such cries as "By —, we've beat them at last," "The gray has scooped the blue this time," "Whoop'er up, boys, and see how Grant likes the rebel yell this time," resounded. We have also learned from Democratic Senators their ideas on constitutional law. I impeach the law of these orators. They are mighty in assumpsit and torts, but either cannot or will not construe the Constitution. In that respect they have for years been lamentable failures. He cited some of the points of constitutional law on which he said the Democrats had been oracular, and declared that both the courts and the logic of events had refuted them, as the want of power to coerce a State, to call out troops, to cause a draft, to emancipate slaves, to exclude insurrectionary papers from the mails, to issue legal tenders, to arm negroes, were, according to Democratic authority, unconstitutional, but by legal decisions they were all constitutional. The same pretenses of oracular wisdom are still kept up with unabashed confidence. He argued that it is the constitutional duty of the General Government to protect a State against domestic violence, whether that violence seizes a Governor's chair or a legislative hall; whether of an organized rebellion or a disorganized mob. He cited the guarantee clause of the Constitution and the acts of 1795 and 1807, devolving on the President the duty when called upon by the Governor of a State to take measures to suppress domestic violence. He then read the call of Kellogg, and argued that it was made under this provision of the Constitution when the Penn revolt occurred on the 14th of September. The insurgents had never laid down their arms or relinquished the State arms which they seized at that time. He said there was hardly room for difference about what transpired on the 4th of January. The Democratic Senators jested at grave facts, pleaded not guilty for their bandit clients, and advocated a cause they must lose if negroes and Republicans are allowed to vote freely in Louisiana. Referring to the assembling of the Legislature in New-Orleans on the 4th of January, he said there were public and repeated threats of assassination and kidnapping of Republican members for weeks before. A man was shot in the street because he resembled a Republican member, and another Republican member was spirited away. Information to the Governor that organized violence was to be used to influence the organization of the House, caused him to put the State-house in charge of the State Militia. The State-house was surrounded by an excited crowd of thousands. Under these surroundings the Legislature met. By a law of a former Legislature a Returning Board was constituted with power to pass upon the election of members and certify a roll to the Secretary of State. The board so acted, and certified fifty-two Republicans and fifty Democrats. They constituted the roll which the Constitution required to be called on any question on demand of two members. The Clerk was by law made the presiding officer, as in the United States House of Representatives. Wiltz usurped the chair, filled all the other offices, appointed White League captains Sergeants at Arms, and endeavored to prevent the egress of Republican members, and silence their protests. Mr. Sargent dwelt at some length on the call for military intervention, and argued that it was made by the Democrats first to maintain the control usurped by fraud and force; they then committed an illegal act by seating new members not on the roll in order to have a majority. The Republican majority made a written request to the Governor to invoke military aid to clear the hall of unauthorized persons, which was done, and the military of the United States removed the illegally seated persons, and restored the hall to the legally returned members, when the Democrats withdrew. These acts of Wiltz and his co-conspirators were revolutionary and a subversion of a republican form of government. This was the desperate act of a desperate and unscrupulous minority. If the halls of a State Legislature are sacred against the protecting power of the United States when rebellion is being made successful there, then the constitutional duty of the United States cannot be performed, and each State is at the mercy of its enemies if they can possess the State Capital; and in support of this position he cited Madison in the *Federalist*, and Alexander Hamilton. He contended that the guarantee clause in the Constitution was intended to enable the Government to forcibly interfere to prevent the destruction of order and law. He next read from the opinion of the late Chief Justice Taney in the case of Luther against Borden, to the effect that the power rests by law in the President to decide, when an exigency has arisen, who is the Governor and what body of men constitute the Legislature of a State, and the duty of the President to use the military in such circumstances; that the responsibility is well lodged with the President, and that "at all events," says the court, "it is conferred on him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and must, therefore, be respected and enforced in its judicial tribunals." He said the President had reluctantly used the power, but could not avoid its exercise unless he had been untrue to his constitutional responsibilities. He quoted from Hamilton's opinion to Washington on the constitutionality of the United States Bank to show that the duty imposed by the Constitution carried with it the right to employ all necessary means to discharge it. He said Democratic sanction to such precedents was recent, and quoted from the order of President Johnson to the military commander in Mississippi after the close of the war, to prevent the State Legislature from assembling by military force, and arrest those who sought to do so, and said Johnson's Administration was indorsed by a resolution of the following National Democratic Convention. He next referred to the order of McClellan to arrest the Maryland Legislature, and the Democrats afterward nominated him for President. Under the Constitution the right and the duty of the United States to intervene to protect a State against domestic violence cannot be questioned, and there is no limit as to the place of intervention. A legislative hall is not excepted by the Constitution, and may be, as in this case, the most necessary place for its exercise. The seizure of the House of Representatives was only part of a plan to seize the whole Government of the State. The bogus House was to recognize a bogus Senate, and this bogus Legislature was to recognize McEnery. But these events in Louisiana are not to be treated as the whole case. On the 14th of September, after a demand on the Governor to resign, an attempted *coup d'état* took place, in which forty-five persons were killed and wounded, and the City of New-Orleans was the scene of a reign of terror. The Government was overthrown, but the United States troops restored it and peace. But the object of that insurrection was never surrendered. Democratic Senators had sneered at the idea that the call for troops in September justified their continuance there and use in January. There was a parallel case in Pennsylvania in 1794, under Washington's Administration. Edmund Randolph was Secretary of State, and by direction of the President wrote to Gov. Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, stating his intention to keep forces in the insurrectionary districts after the dispersion of the rioters, to guard against further aggressions, and by order of Washington the troops were kept there to act in case of emergency. In a letter of Randolph to Mifflin, dated Aug. 7, 1794, he characterizes the actors in the riotous scenes as "banditti." The phrase was not original with Sheridan as applied to lawless men in the United States, though Sheridan applied it not to men resisting excise laws, but to assassins. But the September insurrection is not all. The State for months had been in confusion, stirred up by McEnery's partisans to prevent Republicans from registering and voting. Large bodies of armed men traversed the Republican districts, murdering worthy and inoffensive men, as at Coushatta. Time would fail to recount all the outrages, assassinations, and crimes perpetrated for electioneering purposes. The ears of Democratic Senators are pained by the cry of "Murder! murder!" Think you that we are not pained by the fact of "murder, murder." He cited the testimony of Ruford Blunt, who was a State Senator, and often slept in the woods to escape murder; of Maxey, who testified that McEnery, in a speech in Homer, said there were too many Maxeys, and it would be a good thing to make way with them; of the editor of the *Caucasian*, who justified the frequent atrocities, and said Democratic Senators claimed the fruits of elections carried by means like these.

Before Mr. Sargent concluded a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the death of Hon. Samuel Hooper, a member of that body, and inviting the Senate to attend his funeral in the hall of the House to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Boutwell said that with a deep sense of personal as well as public loss he offered the resolution which duty required of him. Mr. Hooper died yesterday morning. He was the senior member of the Massachusetts delegation, and the second in term of service, and beloved by all his associates. He sent to the desk a resolution expressing the regret of the Senate at the death of Mr. Hooper, accepting the invitation to attend his funeral to-morrow, and declaring the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Senate at 4:50 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The usual number of bills were introduced and referred, including the bill to amend the charter of the Freedmen's Bank and to continue the same.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Western Union Telegraph Company has refused to transmit dispatches for the American Press Association, or any other parties among the several States, on account of criticism by such association on the telegraph company, with power to send for persons and papers, which was adopted.

THE HOUR OF MEETING CHANGED.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, the hour of meeting was fixed at 11 A. M.

THE KHEDIVE DIAMONDS TO MRS. FITCH.

On motion of Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, the Senate bill to allow Thomas W. Fitch, engineer in the Navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife by the Khédive of Egypt, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

PENSIONING A JUDGE.

On motion of Mr. Potter, of New-York, the bill allowing the District Judge of Vermont his salary during his life, on his resignation on account of permanent illness, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE TEXAS INDEMNITY BONDS.

The bill which came over from last Monday, for the redemption of overdue United States bonds, known as Texas Indemnity Bonds, was passed, under a suspension of the rules—112 yeas to 43 nays.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Stanard, of Missouri, moved to make the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River the special order for Thursday, to the exclusion of all other business, which was agreed to.

THE DEATH OF MR. HOOPER.

Mr. E. R. Hoar, at 4:45 o'clock, rose and announced the death yesterday morning, in Washington, of his colleague, Mr. Hooper, and he moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to superintend the funeral ceremonies that are to be held to-morrow in the Hall of the House, and that the Senate be notified and invited to attend. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Poland, of Vermont; Wheeler, of New-York; Niblack, of Indiana; Maynard, of Tennessee; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Lamar, of Mississippi, and Houghton, of California, were appointed such committee.

The House then, as a further mark of respect for the deceased, adjourned.

THE TAX ON CHURCH PROPERTY.

A few days since a motion was made before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to vacate an assessment on four lots of ground belonging to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The motion was made on the ground that the official appraisers had returned the property on their schedule as of no value, and marked it exempt. It was claimed by Mr. Elliot Sandford on behalf of the motion, that on this state of facts the assessors had no right to override the return of the appraisers, and impose on the property the tax in dispute. Yesterday Judge Lawrence rendered a decision sustaining the claim of plaintiff, and declaring the imposition of the tax to be void.

LEWDNESS OF THE CAN-CAN.

THE METROPOLITAN DANCERS AS WITNESSES.

AN EXPECTANT CROWD IN GENERAL SESSIONS—THE ARGUMENTS IN THE CASE—RECORDER HACKETT'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

The trial of Martin Campbell, stage manager of the Metropolitan Theatre, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, in presenting the can-can performance, was resumed before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The announcement of counsel for the defense on Friday that he would place on the witness stand the entire troupe engaged in dancing the can-can on the night of the raid, in order to illustrate to the jury what the performance really was, attracted to the court-room a larger crowd than had been seen in the building for many years, even on the occasions of notorious trials. Long before the usual hour for opening court, the halls, corridors, and staircases were crowded to inconvenience, and it required the exertions of Capt. McCloskey and a squad of his court officers to enforce order. When the doors were opened a tremendous rush was made for admission, and in a few minutes every seat in the room was occupied. All sorts of subterfuges were resorted to by the motley crowd to gain admission, and those who were unsuccessful lounged around for hours. The crowd consisted of theatrical people of the lowest grade, supernumeraries, and hangers-on, with a large proportion of curiosity-seekers, anxious to witness the novel scene of a can-can dance in a court-room. The commendable action of Recorder Hackett, however, who, with characteristic dignity, refused to allow the court over which he presides to be turned for the time being into a low theatre, disappointed those who had been attracted to the court-room by a morbid curiosity, and confined the proceedings as much as possible within the bounds of decency. The Recorder decided on confining the evidence of the witnesses to a verbal description of their performances. The excitement reached its height when Howe & Hummel, counsel for Campbell, marched into court some ten or twelve actresses attired in can-can costume, with scanty wrappings, accompanied by the entire company of the Metropolitan Theatre, the whole troupe occupying the front seats in the gallery. Although attired in flimsy finery, they looked much more respectable than on the day of their arraignment, having dispensed with the use of paint and powder, and otherwise improved their personal appearance. Their conduct was similar to that shown by them on previous occasions, general levity being indulged in as far as the court rules would admit. Any points made by Campbell's counsel were received with the utmost delight, while the unfavorable facts elicited in the course of District Attorney Nolan's searching cross-examination received their disapproval.

Howe and Hummel examined Amelia Deane, who personated *Frailty*, in the can-can, attired in a lavender silk promenade dress, with pink trimmings and fancy boots; Ada Freeman, who interpreted the character of *Good-for-Nothing Nan*, in a farce, in a ragged costume; Lottie Anderson, who danced as a gentleman in the "Shoo Fly" solo; Nellie Young, the reputed wife of Campbell, who personated *Innocence* in the can-can, and was attired in a low-cut magenta plush ball dress, with white trimmings and white underskirt, white lace bertha, diamond ear-rings, gilt boots, and assumed a defiant attitude; Annie Miller, who wore a full suit of tights beneath a water-proof cloak; Louisa Miller, who assumed the part of a gentleman, and was Amelia Deane's partner in the can-can; Lillie Raymond, a serio-comic songstress; John M. Findell, who gave his occupation as a dramatic writer; John Manning, who directed the ballet, and personated the character of *Fitzwilliams* in the can-can, and Thomas Devere, who interpreted the peculiarities of the *Dutchman*. These witnesses all testified that the can-can performances, in their opinion as theatrical experts, was neither indecent nor immoral: that it was by no means so suggestive as the spectacles of "The White Fawn," "The Black Crook," and "The Deluge," or the opera of "La Timbale D'Argent;" also that the limbs of the dancers in the can-can were not nearly so much exposed as those of Miss Strickland, Pauline Markham, and Leona Dare, whose pictures in stage costume were put in evidence.

District Attorney Nolan, in rebuttal, examined Officer Mulligan, who testified to the improper features of the can-can, and this closed the evidence on both sides.

Mr. Howe then summed up for the defense, and argued that the can-can, as performed at the Metropolitan Theatre, was no more immoral or indecent than the exhibitions at more fashionable theatres, and quoted extensively from "Don Juan," "Romeo and Juliet," and "La Timbale D'Argent" in support of his argument.

District Attorney Nolan, in a forcible reply for the prosecution, drew the attention of the jury to the multiplication of indecency in this City. A few days since it had been sought to be proved that obscene prints of the most revolting character were within the bounds of decency, and now an attempt was made to prove that this disgusting can-can performance, the hideousness of which he contended had been fully proved, was all that was moral and decent. It was the bounden duty of the jury to protect the morals of the community, and especially of the boys and young men who constituted the audiences at the Metropolitan Theatre from the pernicious influences to which they were exposed by witnessing such obscene performances as the can-can. A jury could do more by its action to put a stop to the nuisance than all the Police, District Attorneys, or Judges in the City, and in the interests of morality and decency he appealed to them to find a righteous verdict of guilty.

Recorder Hackett then delivered the following elaborate charge, which, considering the importance of the question at issue, we print in full:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The questions involved in this case are simple, free from any complications, and can be readily appreciated by you, instructed by the rules of law, which I shall lay down for your guidance. The prisoner at the bar has been indicted for, and stands charged with the commission of, a misdemeanor in keeping and maintaining a disorderly house at a place called and known as "the Metropolitan Theatre," in the City of New-York, on the ninth day of February last, and on divers days pending between that date and the day of finding the indictment, namely, the 10th February inst. The acts claimed by the prosecution to have been committed by the defendant, and upon which the indictment is grounded, are not embraced in any statutory definition, but such acts were and are a nuisance at common law, and every public show and exhibition which outrages decency, shocks humanity, or is contrary to good morals, is punishable at common law. The term disorderly house, for keeping which the prisoner is indicted, is sometimes used in a very broad sense as including bawdy-houses, common gaming-houses, and places of a like character to which people promiscuously resort for purposes injurious to public morals. The erection of a mountebank stage has been held to be indictable, and the doctrine has been more broadly laid down, that so is "every show and exhibition which outrages decency, shocks humanity, or is contrary to good morals," and the keeping of a common gaming-house, or of a disorderly ale-house or inn, or, indeed, any other disorderly house, is a common law offense, on account, among other reasons, of the evil influence of such places upon public morals.

The counsel for defense gave much consideration to a comparison of the exhibition of his client with other exhibitions of ballet heretofore had in this City. But the fallacy of most of his illustrations lies in not sufficiently dwelling upon the intention of such exhibitions. To the pure all things are pure; to the impure all things are apt to take an impure hue of thought, act, and expression. Then, again, things said or done become delicate or indelicate according to surrounding circumstances of place or person. A man reading Rabelais or the earlier effusions of John Wilkes in his library occupies a different position than if he advertised to give readings from these works at Steinway Hall for gain. An exposure in a bath-room, repeated in the open Central Park, would subject the exposer to arrest and conviction. Orderly and not prurient persons may have found harmless amusement in viewing the poetry of motion of an Elssler, Grisi, Taglioni, &c., when prurient auditors might so conduct themselves over the same ballet, when a vulgar imitator was pirouetting before them, that both the dancing, by its gesture and motion, and by the remarks, leers, and gestures of auditors, might tend to shocking the public morals and maintain a nuisance. The test in the common law of criminal jurisprudence, and which I charge you is within your province to consider upon all the facts, is, did this exhibition outrage decency and corrupt public morals, and become thereby a nuisance to the community? Did the prisoner, for his own profit, intend to give a public exhibition which he thought would attract the prurient and the disorderly, and outrage decency and shock public morals. I shall not go over the evidence. Do you take it under this view of the law, and decide, and give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt arising upon your consideration of the evidence. Is there testimony here showing indecent public gesture on the part of the performers, and sufficient in your estimation to shock public decency and encourage disorder? Is there evidence that the prisoner maintained and countenanced such indecency? In this regard the question of presence and superintendency becomes important. Was the performance a disorderly one? Was it a nuisance? I can illustrate these questions by reference to what a learned Judge said in a similar case to the jury: "It is for you to find whether there has been an intentional, wanton, indecent exposure of persons for the private gain of the prisoner in such a manner as to offend public decency." The keeping of a disorderly house is a common law offense on account, among other reasons, of the evil influence of such places upon the public morals. It is laid down in Bishop's Criminal Law, "that however may be the precise extent to which common law protects religion, there is no question but that this common law practically and publicly fully cherishes the public morals, and the common law punishes as a crime every act which it deems sufficiently evil and directly tending to impair the public morals, and so early as Blackstone (see 4th vol. of Com., p. 64,) an act of gross lewdness was deemed indictable." This case, now about to be submitted to your consideration and determination, is one fraught with vital interest to the community, and involves a serious question of morals and respect to law and decency, the answer to which devolves upon your body. At this time the London press, London managers, and London play-goers, together with the licensing officials of the Queen's household, are all engaged in discussing, reprehending, repressing, and regulating performances of a kind similar to the one on trial. I make this reference to show that such a prosecution as this is not isolate, nor any result of spasmodic virtue, but undoubtedly due to a gross product of current time, both abroad and at home. The verdict that you shall return may be regarded as the prevailing sentiment of our community as to the propriety or the immorality, obscenity, lewdness, or nuisance of the performance which has invoked the action of the Grand Jury, and ushered into existence the indictment under which the present trial is had. The case is now with you, gentlemen, for consideration.

The jury retired at 3:45 P. M., and at 5:30, not having agreed on a verdict, were locked up.

JUDGE BARRETT ON THE MODERN CAN-CAN.

The Grand Jury for the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was sworn in yesterday by Judge Barrett, with Mr. George H. Moore as foreman. In his charge to them, after calling their attention in the usual form to those statutes which by their terms make it obligatory on the court to bring them to the special notice of the jury, Judge Barrett proceeded as follows: "To that I may add that it is of the greatest importance that the provisions of that law (statute prohibiting the sale of obscene prints and literature) should at all times be carefully investigated. There is nothing so demoralizing and degrading as the attempts made by interested and vile parties to foist poisoned literature upon the young and innocent. It tends to degrade society, break down morals and destroy the young. The same remarks apply to all indecent exhibitions. I am credibly informed that there are in this City public exhibitions which are indecent in their character and unfit to be presented to any audience in some of the low play-houses. Should you be called upon to investigate any of these matters I trust you will do so fearlessly. These exhibitions are not only as corrupting as obscene literature, but they tend to cast discredit upon those excellent institutions, the respectable theatres of the City. They tend to bring the drama into disrepute. The drama is a worthy institution. It is a form of art. It takes its place along with painting and statuary. It is a wholesome recreation, an innocent amusement for the people. But these vile exhibitions, which in place of bringing wit and amusement of pathos and beauty before the public, simply being exhibitions of the human figure, are degrading in themselves, and tend to cast discredit on those excellent institutions and worthy players, and I hope that all these matters, if they should be brought to your attention, will receive your very careful consideration."

EXTRAVAGANCE OF NEW-JERSEY OFFICIALS.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY—THE BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS TAKEN TO TASK.

The Hudson County Grand Jury, of New-Jersey, came into court yesterday and submitted twenty-five additional indictments, making fifty in all. They also submitted a presentment in regard to the management of public affairs by the Board of Freeholders. A large proportion of the money expended for the institutions at Snake Hill is paid under the direction of what is known as the joint committee. This is made up of three committees—those of the Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, and Alms-house—and consists of fifteen members. This committee meets once a week, and the members claim compensation for attending the meeting of each separate committee, and also the joint committee, at the rate of $5 for each meeting. The compensation allowed by law is $2 to each member of the board for each day he shall necessarily be employed in performing the duties of his office. The committee does not examine the bills presented, but acts on information received from a subcommittee, which in turn reports upon information furnished by subordinates. The Grand Jury is also satisfied that large amounts have been paid by the county for which it has received no equivalent, and which would have been saved by proper attention from the committees. It is also suggested that the board, which consists of thirty members, is too numerous, and that the number should be reduced by the Legislature. A salary of $2,500 a year is paid to the Clerk of the board, while the law allows but $1 50 for every day he shall be employed. Other persons are employed by the board at large salaries without any authority of law. The Grand Jury requested the court that the presentment be published in the official newspapers of the county, and a copy sent to the Senator and Members of the Assembly for the county.

WORK AT THE CENTENNIAL BUREAU.

The receipts of the Centennial Bureau in this City have thus far been very satisfactory, considering the general business quiet of the times. On Saturday last ex-Gov. Bigler, the Financial Agent, received a communication assuring him of a forthcoming subscription of $10,000. Applications are made every day for space in the Exhibition, many of which are from foreign countries. A Centennial organization was formed on Friday last in Hartford, embracing the names of prominent citizens, and a similar organization will be started in New-Haven at an early date. Mr. Bigler yesterday received information from the agent in San Francisco that the sum demanded of that city would be furnished without serious delay, and that the State of California would undoubtedly have a very creditable part in the Exhibition. The work of preparation and of raising money is being vigorously pushed in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and in all the cities of Western New-York.

Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director General of the United States Centennial Commission, was officially notified on Friday by the Department of the Interior of the appointment by the King of Belgium of the following Commissioners to represent that country at the Centennial Exposition: Ancion, Alfred, manufacturer of arms at Liege; De Curte, architect at Brussels; De Smet-De Smet, Ch., manufacturer, President of the Commercial and Industrial Society of Ghent; Duhayon, Felix, manufacturer of laces at Brussels; Duisberg, director of the paper manufactories of Messrs. Godin & Co., at Huy; Goffin, Jesse, manufacturer of iron at Brussels; Havenith, Jules, ship-owner at Antwerp; Lambert, Cas., member of the House of Representatives and glass manufacturer at Charleroy; Paquot, R., director of lead mines at Bleyberg; Pauwels, Ferd, artist painter at Antwerp; Rey, Henri, linen manufacturer at Brussels; Robert, Alexander, artist painter at Brussels; Sadoine, E., general director of the iron works at Searing; Simonis, Alfred, member of the House of Representatives and manufacturer of cloths, at Vienice.

POWERS OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

The New-York Board of Underwriters attempted to exclude the Metropolitan Insurance Company from its privileges as a member of the board because it had employed brokers to do its business who were not members of the Board of Fire Insurance Brokers. This act of the insurance company was claimed to be a violation of the by-laws of the Board of Underwriters and a forfeiture of the company's privileges as a member thereof. A suit was brought by the insurance company to restrain the board from excluding them from the privileges of membership. Judge Van Brunt has now rendered a decision in favor of plaintiff. He holds that "the action of the defendants, in attempting to prevent its members from doing business with any particular class of citizens, is entirely beyond the scope of its authority conferred by its charter. The action, therefore, of the defendants in attempting to prevent its members from doing business with brokers other than those belonging to the Board of Insurance Brokers cannot be sustained, and the plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction restraining them from depriving them of membership because of their refusal to obey such regulation. Judgment ordered accordingly."

THE HARDWICK WILL CASE.

The case in which the will of James Snare, alias James Hardwick, is contested, came on for hearing before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. Snare, it is alleged, left a wife, Susannah, whom he had married in London, and a son, James C., and came to this country. He acquired property valued at about $25,000, changed his name to Hardwick, married another wife, and settled in Morrisania. He died recently, and left all his property to his second wife and their three children. The will is contested by the first wife. Yesterday a nephew of the testator, and James C. Snare, the son of the testator by his first wife, testified to his identity with the James Snare who left England, and certificates of Snare's birth and first marriage were admitted in evidence. This closed the case for the contestants, and an adjournment was taken to the 25th inst., when testimony is to be offered by the proponents of the will.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. L. Toole, the comedian, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. S. M. Bowman, of Baltimore, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Hon. Abiah W. Palmer, of Amenia, N. Y., is at the Everett House.

Rev. Dr. Carmody, of New-Haven, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Very Rev. James Hughes, of Hartford, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. J. L. Tait, of Alabama, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y.; Judge J. M. Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburg, and Paymaster John F. Tarbell, United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; Col. E. B. Beaumont, United States Army, and N. C. Stevens, United States Vice-Consul at Amoy, China, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

THE CHOICE OF A LEADER FOR THE PARTY.

On Wednesday, Feb. 3, a meeting of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons was held in the library of the Reform Club to nominate a successor in the leadership to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Cowper-Temple proposed Mr. Bright as chairman.

Mr. Bright then took the chair, and was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said: Gentlemen, I need hardly say that I was very much startled when the suggestion was first made to me that I should preside over this meeting. I have been a good long while now in the House of Commons, [Hear, hear.] and with all deference to those whom I now see before me, I may say that when I was asked to occupy this position I felt, under all the circumstances, I was not at liberty to decline the invitation. [Cheers.] I could not but feel that I was bound to render any small service which was in my power to the party with which I have been so long associated, and the principles which I have all along held to be true and necessary to the well-being of the country. [Loud cheers.] Our objects as a party are, I think, well enough known. We are, as a party, I take it, tolerably unanimous with regard to the objects which we think ought to be achieved for the good of the nation; and I cannot help thinking that it would be a piece of great good fortune to us if we should show that we are also unanimous as regards the means by which they are to be carried out. [Loud cheers.] For myself, I must say that after the discussions of the last two weeks I have had great confidence in the soundness and the wisdom of the conclusion to which this meeting would come, [cheers,] and I may add that I have also very great confidence in the future of the party with which we are connected. [Loud cheers.] With respect to the object of our meeting I have only one observation to make, which is this, that although we are here for the purpose of selecting a parliamentary leader, yet we know and recognize perfectly well, each of us for himself, that we will not by so acting thereby impose fetters or burdens upon ourselves. A parliamentary leader is, of course, necessary, according to our views of conducting politics. But we each and all of us reserve to ourselves such individual liberty as honorable men necessarily require. [Cheers.] We are ready to make all the sacrifices which may be necessary for party unity, or which may be demanded from honorable men, and which honorable men can make; but, as I have said, a party leader is necessary. I think that if we act on this rule and bear in mind what I have urged, we shall find that we shall be able to act under such a leader as may be chosen, and that there will be no difficulty whatever on the part of any individual member with respect to particular points. I believe, however, that we all agree and desire, if possible, to keep before ourselves this consideration, that unless we are united upon some broad general organization it will be impossible for any party whatever to carry out the object which it has in view. Without that general unity the momentum of party would be destroyed, its power would be destroyed, and it would become, not a disciplined force for the carrying out of great objects, but a mere mob for the purpose of ratifying the eccentricities of, and, I am sorry to say, the vanity of individuals or of particular sections. [Loud cheers.] But while I hope that we shall be able to-day to show that we are unanimous about our leader, we shall also be able to show that there remains yet, as I believe there does, a great consolidated Liberal Party in Parliament and the country. I do not know that I need say any more. I think I shall best consult your wishes if I simply call upon those gentlemen who are prepared to move resolutions to do so. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Whitbread, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I ask leave to move a resolution which, I think, comes strictly within the business which is about to come before this meeting. That resolution is in these words: "That this meeting desires to express its deep sense of the great loss which the country has sustained in the retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the leadership of the Liberal Party." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Fawcett seconded Mr. Whitbread's resolution, and it was at once carried unanimously.

Mr. Charles Villiers, who on presenting himself was also received with loud cheers, then spoke, and finally offered the resolution "That the Marquis of Hartington be requested to undertake the leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons."

Mr. S. Morley seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was received with prolonged cheering, then said: I have come here, Sir, in my brother's name, to say a few words with respect to the subject which you have now so unanimously decided. My brother thought that, considering the discussions which have lately been taking place upon this subject, it would be best for him to abstain from being present at this meeting to-day. [Hear, hear.] I have no authority from him to state what answer he will give to the very flattering and unanimous invitation that has just been addressed to him by the party with which he has been so long connected. To those who know him it is unnecessary to say that the position which you have done him the honor to confer upon him is one that has never been sought by himself. [Cheers.] I believe that no man in this room would have been more rejoiced had your unanimous choice fallen upon some other gentleman than my brother would have been. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Morley, in the brief remarks he has made, referred to the difficulties necessarily besetting the appointment of a leader to succeed Mr. Gladstone. I can assure this meeting that the Marquis of Hartington is not unconscious of the difficulties and of the labor to be encountered in the task of leadership, even in the most favorable circumstances; but he is still more conscious of encountering these as the successor of that great man under whose leadership it has been his pride to serve so many years, and whom he has always been so glad and so proud to follow. [Loud cheers.] Only those who know my brother best can be aware how extremely diffident he feels as to his abilities and qualifications for performing the task you have so generously invited him to undertake. Had he not felt confident of receiving that support which the leader of a great party may naturally calculate upon receiving from his followers, he might have hesitated before accepting such a trust. [Cheers.] With the assurance, however, which this unanimous meeting cannot fail to give him of a united party, I do not doubt that he will assume the position you have offered him. [Cheers.] I am certain, further, that he will conscientiously, watchfully, and prudently devote his utmost strength and abilities to your service, just as he was prepared to have done had your choice fallen upon Mr. Forster or any other man whom you might have selected. [Loud cheers.]

Dr. Lyon Playfair moved that a cordial vote of thanks be given Mr. Bright for his conduct in the chair, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Bright, in acknowledging the compliment, said: In rising to thank you for the resolution which has just been passed, I may, perhaps, be permitted to say a single word. I trust I may be allowed frankly to express my entire and hearty concurrence in the judgment to which the meeting has just come. There is one little objection which has been made here and there to the proposition which has been carried, upon which I feel disposed to say a word. It has been said that the Marquis of Hartington is a member of a powerful family, and that he is a kinsman of Earl Granville. So be it. I think we in England have not yet quite come to follow the custom which prevailed in one of the Italian Republics—I think it was Florence. This custom was that a man was obliged to disconnect himself with the noble class before he could accept any office under the State. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the Marquis of Hartington's personal connection with Earl Granville I do not myself know how near it is; but it is just so near as this, that poor people do not remember it. [Laughter.] We must say this, however, that this connection of his with Earl Granville has been of the very greatest advantage to the Marquis of Hartington in his public career and party connection. I quite agree with what has been said by Mr. Villiers, that the individual members of the party were often obliged to fight great questions, as he and others did upon the Corn laws. I well remember the Corn laws, and there are many here who also must do so, when half a dozen resolute members of the party at one time sat on one bench. But at the present moment it ought also to be borne in mind that there was also there a young man, who turned out to be Earl Granville. He had not been educated upon the question as we had been; he was not pledged so distinctly to it as we had been; but, notwithstanding that, I am proud to say that he always gave his vote in favor of free trade. [Cheers.] That, I say, was conduct not less honorable to himself than it was honorable and useful to the party with which he has been so long connected. [Cheers.] Lord Frederick Cavendish has spoken of his brother in terms of good taste, which must commend themselves to our approbation. I agree with him in what he has said. I also agree with what has been said—that it is a great compliment indeed to pay to any man to ask him to become leader of the Liberal party. [Loud cheers.] But while I say that I likewise fully recognise this fact, that I cannot conceive anything which is—and must necessarily be—a greater burden than that of holding the position of leader of so great a party. Gentlemen, the position of our party, if we look around, is not one which affords altogether the most pleasant prospect. But Lord Hartington, in being so young a man, possesses great advantages, which will enable him to more successfully discharge the duties which we have invited him to assume. He is, I am happy to say—I trust he will long continue to be—in robust health. He has plenty of courage, and he has, moreover, what in the north of England is called hard-headedness. [Loud cheers.] He is a very sensible man, and only requires great occasions to bring out his great good sense. [Cheers.] That being so, the position we have now offered him will be one that will give him the opportunity not only of personal distinction, but of conferring very great services upon his party. I may say that I look forward with considerable, I may say with very great confidence, to his future, and to the success of the party in the future under him. [Cheers.] My own impression is that we have done the right thing at the right time and in the right manner. [Loud cheers.] If there be any here who know the sentiments of our late leader with respect to this question, I think they will agree with me when I say that what we have done will probably meet with his sympathy. [Cheers.] I only hope that the Liberal Party in time to come—and I trust that time will not be a remote time—will, under our new leader, accomplish some great things for the interests of the country, which things I trust may fairly be put in competition with what has been done by our late leader. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Bright concluded by thanking the meeting for the honor they had paid him.

The proceedings then terminated, having occupied forty minutes.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE PLAINTIFF'S PRESENT ORDEAL NEARLY ENDED.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION CLOSED—DID TILTON THINK OF STARTING A PAPER TO REPLACE THE TRIBUNE?—THE RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION — TILTON'S "PROTEST" AGAINST BEECHER'S CLEVELAND LETTER —HOW HE RECONCILES HIS ASSERTIONS REGARDING MRS. TILTON WITH HIS CHARGES.

Mr. Evarts yesterday brought his cross-examination of Theodore Tilton to a close, and was followed by ex-Judge Fullerton, who conducted the re-direct examination in a manner which conveyed the idea to every one in the court-room that he did not seek to bring out any new testimony, but simply to explain some rather ambiguous answers made by the witness in reply to the questions of Mr. Evarts. The court-room was uncomfortably crowded. Mrs. Tilton was accompanied by a number of ladies, among whom were Mrs. Fields, the Quaker lady, and Mrs. Dunkley. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher came in together, and occupied their usual seats. The counsel were prompt in their attendance. Alderman Richardson and Mr. James W. Collier, the actor, occupied seats on the bench. On Tilton taking the stand, Mr. Evarts stated that he had omitted some paragraphs from his reading of the "true story" on Friday last, and that he intended to read them now. In reply to a question from Mr. Evarts, Tilton stated that he could not swear positively whether in the "true story" he said that the rumor or assertion that Beecher preached every Sunday to a dozen of his mistresses originated in Washington. He was then asked whether at the time of Mr. Beecher's proposed resignation he had said that if Beecher resigned he would shoot him in the street. He answered "no;" that he had said if Beecher resigned in a manner which would cast any shadow on his family he would shoot him in the street. Tilton gave this statement in a most dispassionate manner, and his style was rather that of a man recalling a determination long since abandoned. His declaration, for this reason, produced but little effect in court. He was then asked in reference to the letter written by Mrs. Tilton, commencing, "For my husband's sake and my children's," whether he had written it, or whether she had written it from his dictation. He answered that it was written by his wife in consultation with him, and that she had consulted him regarding its phraseology. The letter written by Mr. Clarke, associate editor of the *Golden Age*, was next inquired into. After some statements by the witness as to his ignorance of proposals to purchase the *Golden Age* from him, Mr. Evarts offered the letter in evidence as having been shown to the witness. The court ruled it out, and the counsel for the defendant took an exception.

Tilton was then asked whether at the close of the Greeley campaign, he had considered the project of founding a paper in the interest of the Republican Party to supply the place of the *Tribune* as conducted by Mr. Greeley, who had then died. Tilton said he had never considered such a project, but he had since understood that some of his friends had, and that their consultations culminated in the establishment of the late newspaper known as the *Republic*. Mr. Evarts then asked Mr. Tilton if he remembered the names of the editors of the *Revolution*. Tilton gave them, and was then asked if he had ever been one of the editors of the journal. He said he never had been. A small prospectus of the journal was shown him, and he was asked whether he had written it. Judge Neilson asked if that was the paper, and Mr. Evarts replied that it was simply the prospectus. The court answered that he was about to say that it was a very small revolution. This sally created much laughter. The subject of Tilton's monetary relations with Moulton was next taken up. Tilton said he could not state his exact indebtedness, that Moulton had never asked him for any security, saying that he could reimburse himself if necessary through the *Golden Age* or the property in Llewellyn Park, and the witness positively denied that he had given Moulton any pictures as security for his indebtedness. The proposal from an unknown third party, made through Moulton to Tilton, to invest $1,000 in a share of the *Golden Age*, which was refused by Tilton, was then taken up. Mr. Evarts asked for the name of this third party, but the question was ruled out by the court. Tilton was then asked why he wrote the Bacon letter, and gave a long categorical answer in reply, the substance of which was that himself and wife had been publicly insulted by Mr. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church, and that Dr. Bacon had substantially called him a knave and a dog. When asked whether during the four years he understood Mr. Beecher to be ready to attack him, he answered that he thought Beecher was only waiting a suitable opportunity to strike him down. He was then asked, "You then resolved, did you not, that you would vindicate yourself, no matter what happened to the scandal or your wife and family?" and he answered, "No, Sir. I then resolved I would vindicate myself, and I sought my wife's vindication in my own, and the Bacon letter includes my wife's name, like a jewel set in a ring which we honor and prize. I have never sought any vindication at the expense of Elizabeth." Tilton then, in reply to further questions, explained how his sworn statement was published without his authorization by Mr. Augustus Maverick, who had made a copy of it without his permission. This act of Maverick, however, did not sever their friendly relations. Two letters of Tilton were then read by Mr. Shearman, and at the conclusion of the reading Mr. Evarts rose and said, "That is all." This closed Tilton's cross-examination.

Ex-Judge Fullerton then entered upon the re-direct examination. The attention of the witness was directed to the fact of Mrs. Tilton leaving his house after her return from Marietta, Ohio. He said she woke him up between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, and said she was going to leave him permanently. She was dressed, and had her bonnet and gloves on. Up to that time neither by word or act had she intimated in the slightest way that she intended to leave him. At that time she had, secretly and without his knowledge, appeared before the Plymouth Church Committee of Investigation. Tilton was then asked to reconcile his assertion that Mrs. Tilton was a pure and good woman, with the fact that he charged her with adultery. He made the following answer:

"Well, Sir, that is a sad question. I can answer only for my own judgments of her behavior, not for other people's opinions. You must remember, Sir, that I knew Elizabeth when I was ten years old, that I become her confessed lover at sixteen, that I was married to her at twenty, and that for fifteen years of our married lives I held her in my reverence perhaps almost to the point of making her an idol of my worship, and when she came to her downfall, it was the necessity of my own heart that I must find some excuse for her; other people might blame her, but I must pardon her. I found that excuse in the fact that she had been wrapt up in her religious teacher and guide, and had surrendered her convictions to him; she went at his beck and lead trustingly, she walked after like one blinded. I thought she sinned her sin as one entranced. I didn't think she was a free agent. I think she would have done his bidding if, like the heathen priest in Hindu, he had bade her throw her child in the Ganges or cast herself under the Juggernaut. That was my excuse for Elizabeth."

This reply was given in a hesitating manner, with frequent pauses in the middle of sentences, as if the witness feared making an erroneous or unreasonable assertion. Tilton then defined his antagonistic position to Beecher regarding the Cleveland letters as follows: That Mr. Beecher, with a small fragment of the Republican Party, in view of the political situation of 1866, favored the admission to Congress of Representatives of Southern States without any guarantee of their loyalty and fidelity in the Union, while he and the great body of the Republican Party demanded that those guarantees should first be given before the Southern Representatives were allowed admission to Congress. Mr. Fullerton then read with great effect Tilton's "Protest" against Beecher's Cleveland letter. During its reading Mr. Beecher seemed somewhat uneasy, but Mrs. Beecher merely laughed.

Tilton then explained his views in reference to a greater liberality in the law regarding marriage and divorce, by saying that he believed the New-York Code regarding the cause for divorce should be enlarged to correspond with the Divorce law of the Eastern and Western States. When asked if he had approved of free love, he replied that in all his writings he had condemned it, even up to the time when he discovered it had been practiced in his own house, and his family broken up thereby. He was then asked the reason of the melancholy tone of some of his letters, and answered that it resulted from mental depression caused by changes in his religious belief. The letters and articles left behind by Mrs. Tilton were then alluded to, and Tilton identified seven or eight photographs of Beecher and some letters as having been found by him in a closet, apparently concealed. Mr. Evarts protested against the photographs being put in evidence, but Judge Neilson decided that they were allowable. In reference to the removal of the portrait of Beecher from Tilton's house, the witness said that he sent it to Moulton's because his mother-in-law (Mrs. Morse) had threatened to cut it to pieces. Judge Fullerton endeavored to draw out Mrs. Morse's language, but Mr. Evarts objected, and was sustained by the court. Tilton then gave an exposition of his religious belief, and the court adjourned until this morning, when the re-direct examination of the plaintiff will be resumed.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury having answered to their names, Mr. Evarts said: I find, if your Honor please, on looking over the notes of the testimony in this paper, that I omitted a paragraph in my inquiries of this witness, which I now put to him.

The Court—In this so-called true story?

Mr. Evarts—In this so-called true story. It is immediately preceding that which relates to Mr. Morse, and is a short paragraph which in the last day escaped my eye.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—"At the same time"—I ask you whether this was part of your true story—"At the same time, by other persons and from other quarters, stories were set afloat concerning Mr. Beecher of the same damaging kind; for instance there came from Washington a statement, traceable I know not to whom, that Mr. Beecher preached every Sunday to a dozen of his mistresses." Was that in your true story? A.—I could not answer positively, Sir, that it was.

Q.—You cannot swear that it was not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, do you remember, in the course of your direct examination, the stage of this matter when Mr. Beecher proposed the resignation of his pastorate? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts *(sotto voce)*—That was not an exhibit, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Moulton stated its contents.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not an exhibit.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Moulton gave it from recollection.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Tracy)—What is the number of this letter of resignation?

Mr. Tracy—No. 26.

Mr. Evarts—This is No. 26, but it is no matter. Do you find that in Mr. Moulton's testimony?

Counsel examined the testimony to discover the point indicated.

Mr. Morris (handing Mr. Evarts a letter)—Do you want to see it?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—I understand you to have stated in connection with that resignation, which we do not find for the moment, but perhaps it is sufficiently in your mind—I understand you to have stated upon hearing that resignation recited to you by Mr. Moulton—the whole resignation recited to you by Mr. Moulton—you said that if Mr. Beecher resigned you would shoot him in the streets? A.—Not that, Sir.

THREATENING TO SHOOT MR. BEECHER.

Q.—What was it you said? A.—I said that if he resigned, flinging back a shadow on my family, I would shoot him in the streets.

Q.—Well, you meant by that that if he resigned with such a resignation as that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This was read to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That if he wrote that resignation and resigned, you would shoot him in the streets? A.—Yes, Sir; because he alluded to my family in it.

Q.—What did you mean by that? A.—Exactly what I said.

Q.—And if he had resigned, you would have shot him in the streets, would you? A.—Well, I presume I should. [Sensation.]

Q.—Here it is (reading)—"I tender herewith my resignation of Plymouth Church. I have stood among you in sorrow for two years, in order to save from shame a certain household; but since a recent publication makes this no longer possible, I now resign my ministry and retire to private life." That is the resignation, is it not? A.—I do not remember the phraseology of it. I remember that the resignation contained a pointed allusion to my family. I did not object to his resigning; I only objected to his flinging back a shadow on Elizabeth.

Q.—Very well: now this was about June?

Mr. Beach—June 1, 1873.

Q.—June, 1873? A.—It was May 31

Mr. Morris—May 31?

The Witness—May 31; Saturday night.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; that is 1873.

Q.—On the first of June you were at Mr. Moulton's house? A.—Yes, Sir; that was Sunday.

Q.—1873? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember, Mr. Tilton, at what time of the day you were there first, if you were there more than once? A.—My impression is, I was there twice; once during the day, and then during the evening; that is my present recollection.

Q.—How early in the day were you there? A.—That I don't remember.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton then abed? A.—I don't remember that.

MOULTON'S LETTER TO BEECHER.

Q.—Look at this exhibit D, 43, which is Mr. Moulton's letter of that date to Mr. Beecher, and say whether you were present when that letter was written? A.—No, Sir; I was not.

Q.—When did it first come to your knowledge that it had been written? A.—I do not think I ever saw the letter until this—until it appeared, I think, in one of the statements last summer. I remember, however, that during the day Mr. Moulton informed me that Mr. Beecher had written him a letter, and he had written a reply. He did not show me the reply.

Q.—And you were not at Moulton's, you think, until after he received Mr. Beecher's letter and written his reply? A.—That is my recollection, Sir. I think the letter which Mr. Beecher sent to Mr. Moulton on that day was sent early in the morning—that is my impression—and was received by Mr. Moulton before Mr. Moulton had risen.

Q.—Well, we have evidence on that subject? A.—And that this reply by Mr. Moulton was written in bed, but I do not know those facts from personal knowledge.

Q.—You are quite certain, are you, that you were not present, and did not take any part in the preparation of this letter? A.—Oh, not at all, Sir.

A LETTER OF HIS WIFE'S.

Q.—We call your attention now, Mr. Tilton, to a letter of your wife's, at the end of December, 1872, beginning, "My Dear Friend: For my husband's sake and my children—." You remember the letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you write that letter? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you draft it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was written by your wife without any intervention from you? A.—It was written by my wife in consultation with me; she wanted to have it written; she wanted a card denying the—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Well, that we have had; we have had all that testimony. Now—

The Witness (interrupting)—I think she consulted with me as to the phraseology of it, in parts.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; I think you have stated that Mr. Beecher, yourself, and your wife were together at Mr. Moulton's— A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At this time—the time of this—that these two letters were considered before you? A.—Mrs. Tilton's letter had been written, I think, before that. She was present in order that Mr. Beecher's card might be seen by her, and be judged satisfactory by her.

Mr. Evarts—She was there. We won't repeat the letter; that is testified to. Now, Mr. Tilton, when you came there, or when your wife came there at this interview and for this interview, was that letter then there in your handwriting, and was it then and there or afterward copied by your wife and signed? A.—I don't remember whether I took the original letter of Mrs. Tilton there or whether I took a copy of it; at all events, either the original or a copy was there, in order that Mr. Beecher might see exactly what Elizabeth desired to do and had done. In other words, to see her card, to which he was requested by her to present a companion piece.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I understand. Then you think—you think then, that the letter which appears as your wife's may have been produced there at that interview, in your handwriting? A.—I think that either the original in her handwriting or a copy in my own was there. I know the card was there in some form.

Mr. Evarts—That we understand.

The Witness—But she afterward gave him hers.

Mr. Evarts—But the proposition I wish to ask your attention to is this: That it was there in your handwriting, and it was then and there copied by her? A.—No, Sir; it was not so.

Q.—But the proposition I wish to call your attention to is this: that it was there in your handwriting, and was then and there copied by her and signed. A—No, Sir: that is not so.

Q.—That is not so? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Wasn't it on that occasion complete as her writing and with her signature? A.—I think, Sir, it had been written complete by her signature, and all either the day before or that morning. I know that the first idea of that interview did not contemplate her presence at all, and her personal presence there was in order that she might see Mr. Beecher's card, and pronounce her opinion as to that.

Q.—Very well. And you cannot say, then, as I understand you, whether there was, at that time, at that interview, then present this letter in her handwriting and signed by her? A.—Well, I have already said that either that letter in her handwriting, and signed by her, was there—either the original or else that I had carried a copy of it.

Q.—In your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And which you cannot say? A.—I cannot state now.

THE CLARKE LETTER.

Q. (handing witness a paper)—Look at this paper, marked for identification 49, known as the Clarke letter, and say whether—read the letter, if you please.

The Witness—Do you wish me to read it, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tilton reads the letter.

Q.—Did you see that letter or know of its being written at the time it was written? A.—No, Sir, I don't think I did. Mr. Moulton and Mr. Clarke were very intimate personal friends. There were talks about the paper. I don't think I saw this letter until it was turned up here on the trial. Still I may have done so and it escaped my mind.

Q.—Mr. Clarke at that time was managing editor, was he not, of the *Golden Age*, or in some way associated? A.—He was associate editor, yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you aware at this date, or about this time, beginning with the year 1873, of a purpose or wish that the **Golden Age** should be disposed of.

Witness—A wish?

Mr. Evarts—Yes. A.—Well, Sir, I had that wish, and it was talked about; still I don't remember exactly the date.

Q.—Were you aware of efforts to dispose of it? A.—I was aware of this: Mr. Clark, my associate, had several times talked with me about the possibility of his going out of the *Golden Age*, and it was a project that I always favored. I desired it a long time ago, and he was solicitous to effect a change. We had several talks on that subject, but I could not fix the date at which those talks first begun.

Q.—Well, were you aware, Mr. Tilton, of the sentiments of prejudice regarding your connection with that newspaper, which affected its commercial prosperity—pecuniary prosperity—in the sense in which this letter of Mr. Clarke represents it? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, one moment. That is a question affecting his intelligence. The answer would be unintelligible unless the letter is in.

Mr. Evarts—We shall be very glad to put it in.

The Court—Will you frame your question on the letter?

Q.—Were you aware that, in the efforts to dispose of it—of this newspaper—it was found that those to whom it was offered had such a painful impression, if not stated prejudice, against Mr. Tilton, that they were unwilling to even seriously consider the matter, and that Mr. Clarke had been blamed for retaining the connection of such a man with the paper? A.—No, Sir, I was not aware of it, except what it states in the letter.

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait.

Q.—You were not aware of it?

The Court—You were not aware of it.

Q.—You were aware of the feeling in regard to the paper from your connection with it, even with those who had no prejudice against you, that they saw no field and no future for the paper, and that they advised this giving up, especially as its editor's name was a millstone upon it? A.—No, Sir, I am not aware of that.

Q.—And yet you don't feel sure that you saw this letter? A—Well, I can't say that I did not see that letter; I have no recollection of the letter; I would not swear positively that I had not seen it, but I don't think I ever saw it until it was produced here.

THE SUGGESTION TO TILTON TO GO TO EUROPE.

Q.—Were you aware at this time that it was proposed or considered on the part of Mr. Clarke, or any of your friends interested in you and the paper, that you ought to go abroad into another atmosphere and new scenes? A.—I don't remember that anybody spoke to me on the subject.

Q.—You don't remember that being considered by Mr. Clarke and yourself, or other of your friends, in connection with your then position on the *Golden Age*, and the situation of that paper? A.—No, Sir. Some friends of mine, after I had got through writing a book some months later, thought I had better go abroad for a short time. I did not know of any such suggestion at the time of writing that letter.

Q.—Who were those friends of yours? A.—I think Mr. Clarke was one, possibly Mr. Carpenter—some personal friends.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Witness—I had been working very hard, and they said, "Run over and spend a vacation in Europe."

Q.—Well, were you aware that at this time your condition of health and spirits gave uneasiness to your friends? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In regard to your health? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—They desired some change of scene for your recreation? A.—I don't know of any ground for such anxiety, Sir; my health has always been very fair until I got into this trial and into this bad atmosphere.

Q.—Have you any doubt, Mr. Tilton, that at this time Mr. Clarke, in his conversations with you, did advise your going abroad? A.—Well, Sir, I don't remember that; I don't remember whether he did or not; I can't fix the dates of my conversations with Mr. Clarke; I remember, as I said before, after I got through writing a book and had prepared it for the press, Mr. Clarke and a few other friends said, "Now is the time for you to run over to Europe;" but that did not take place until several months after this letter was written.

THE LETTER RULED OUT.

Mr. Evarts—I now offer, if your Honor please, to read this letter, which has been offered twice before—once by my friends on the other side, and then again on our part.

Mr. Beach—The situation has not changed, Sir, since your Honor ruled it out.

The Court—We first had the suggestion that the letter was shown to Mr. Beecher—the letter of Mr. Clarke, is it?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

The Court—And then an attempt was made to show that the letter was shown to the witness and was ruled out on your objection, and the failure to show that and the offer now is with a view to identify it.

Mr. Evarts—I know it is shown to Mr. Tilton—if there is any question in his statement it is not positive that it was or not.

The Court—I don't think it becomes evidence because it was shown to the witness. Have you now any additional proof?

Mr. Evarts—No, not to the party.

The Court—To the party.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Clarke and he were in this relation of association and interest in regard to the *Golden Age*, and this is a letter to Mr. Moulton concerning that affair.

The Court—By Mr. Clarke?

Mr. Evarts—By Mr. Clarke, and the witness says that he cannot say that it was or not shown to him.

The Court—I don't think it is evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I suppose that it may be a question under the circumstances whether or not the jury would conclude that it was shown to him or that it was not.

Mr. Beach—It is not a question for the jury, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—I know that.

The Court—No; I don't think it is admissible.

Mr. Beach—I was going to remark, if the counsel will permit me, it is a question for a court to determine, being a legal question on the facts.

The Court—Of course, everything in regard to the competency of the evidence.

Mr. Evarts—The court should not determine whether it was shown to the witness or not, whether it was disputed or not. In the determination of that question of fact it would be determined whether on the evidence it is admissible or not.

The Court—That would be a correct disposition of the question whether there was some evidence on each side, and some doubt, and whether the matter was in itself material. I don't think this is evidence, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be so good as to note my exception.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

THE PROJECT OF A NEW POLITICAL ORGAN.

Q.—Do you remember, Mr. Tilton, about this time that you notice, or at the close of the political campaign after the death of Mr. Greeley, do you remember in the latter part of that year or the beginning of the following year, of a project being considered by you of the establishment of a new political paper founded upon this situation of politics, and by Mr. Greeley's death, and what effect that might have upon the already established paper, the *Tribune*? A.—No such project was considered by me. I heard it considered by others, but I had no part in it.

Q.—Was that project entertained by your friends in reference to a connection of yours with it? A.—Not in the slightest degree that I know of; I never had any idea of joining any such enterprise.

Q.—Well, did you hear of that at the time?

Mr. Beach—Hear of what?

Mr. Evarts—Of the project on the part of some of his friends.

Mr. Beach—On his behalf?

Mr. Evarts—Of the establishment of a newspaper.

Mr. Beach—What if he did hear it?

The Court—He has said that. [To witness.] I understood you to say so.

Witness—I heard two or three different projects talked of, but they were not my projects.

Mr. Evarts—That I understood you to say; but were those friends, as you understood, entertaining or talking of any such project?

Mr. Beach—He did not say any of his friends.

Mr. Evarts—Well?

Mr. Beach—You are assuming it. It is not shown.

Mr. Evarts—No, but is not that so?

Witness—Ask your question again.

Mr. Evarts—Were those friends of yours that you understood were entertaining that project of the establishment of a new paper? A.—Well, friends in one sense; I think the enterprise came from Mr. Cornell, but I don't know that I ever saw him; there were two or three enterprises started.

Q.—Connected with a new paper? A.—Yes, Sir; I had nothing at all to do with it whatever.

Mr. Evarts—That I understood.

Witness—All I know on the subject is my remembrance of the gossip at the time.

Q.—Well, it was at about this period, the end of the year 1872, or the beginning of the year 1873? A.—My memory is that it was later; I refer to a certain enterprise which culminated in a certain newspaper, called the *Republic*, lately established in New-York.

Mr. Evarts—That is a very recent matter.

Witness—It was talked of a long time before. Do you allude to the Brooklyn *Union*, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—Oh, no.

The Witness—Because some gentlemen in this city wanted to buy that paper, and the offer was declined.

Mr. Beach—No, no.

Mr. Evarts—No.

THE REVOLUTION.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, at what period of time was there a newspaper published either in Brooklyn or New-York called the *Revolution*? A.—Well, Sir, it was published for a number of years; I do not remember its beginning or end.

Q.—Well, about what period? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Well, it was somewhere within these years that we have been talking of, was it not? A.—My impression is that it began before the affairs that have been discussed.

Q.—Before 1870?

Mr. Beach—Oh, yes.

The Witness—Oh, yes, many years before that.

Mr. Beach—It was discontinued before 1870.

The Witness—I think not.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I am trying to get at the fact.

Q.—Well, we will take the best of your recollection, Mr. Tilton, when this *Revolution* newspaper existed and was published? A.—I cannot say when it was founded, Sir.

Q.—Well, you cannot recall sufficiently to state when that affair—that newspaper—was current? A.—It was founded by Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in what year I do not remember; I should say, at a rough guess, somewhere about 1865, but I may be wrong about it.

Q.—And when do you think it terminated? A.—Well, Mr. Beach says before 1870, but I am inclined to think that it lasted longer than that.

Q.—Were you at any time editor of that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who was editor of that paper at the time that you knew of its existence?

Mr. Fullerton—It seems to me that it is foreign to this issue altogether.

Mr. Evarts made a remark that was not heard by the reporter.

Mr. Fullerton—It depends upon something you have not suggested yet.

Judge Neilson—I do not see the materiality of it, but perhaps the counsel does. I think he may answer.

Mr. Fullerton—I think the court ought to see the materiality of it.

Mr. Evarts—I have never heard before, if your Honor please, that the question of relevancy or materiality applied under a cross-examination, except when it precedes manifestly either a trivial or a prolix inquiry.

Mr. Fullerton—That is just the character of the inquiry I suggest.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is not so polite as it might be; and as it is the first question I have asked I think it will hardly be safe to apply the rule.

Judge Neilson—I think he may answer.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I think it is prolix—it is not impolite to suggest that.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—We will have to stand to it if it is prolix.

Mr. Evarts—This is a cross-examination under it. I have just begun.

Q.—Who were the editors? A.—It was edited from time to time by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, Mr. Pilsbury, and Mrs. Bullard; I do not know whether she was the last editor or not; yes, Sir, there is one editor later—Mr. Clarke.

Q.—Perhaps this may refresh your recollection, Mr. Tilton, as to the dates. [Handing a printed paper to the witness.] A.—No, Sir; my recollection does not need any refreshment as to that; I know it perfectly well; I think I have given you all the editors.

Q.—Well, this is dated June 2, 1870.

Judge Neilson—Is that the paper, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—This is a prospectus of it.

Judge Neilson—Oh: I was going to say it was a small *Revolution* if that was the paper. [Laughter.]

Q.—Were you editor or assistant editor, at any time, of that paper, Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Please look at that article and say if that was written by you? [Handing printed paper to witness.] A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Q.—Well, do you recognize its style as yours? A.—Well, Sir, I could not say at this—perhaps it was, perhaps not. There is nothing very particularly noticeable about it; I may have had something to do with the article; perhaps I did.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. TRACY.

Q.—Mr. Tilton you have spoken of an interview between yourself, Mr. Moulton, and Mr. Tracy alone, subsequent to your interview in which Mr. — [hesitating.]

Judge Neilson—Woodruff.

Mr. Evarts—Woodruff?

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Q.—Franklin Woodruff; you remember? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How can you fix the time at which this interview at which you and Mr. Tracy and Mr. Moulton were together, and no others. Can you fix the time that that occurred? A.—I fixed it the other day, Sir; between Christmas and New Year's, or else later.

Q.—Do you remember what day of the week it was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Whether it was a week day or a Sunday? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember whether it was in the day time or the evening? A.—It was the evening.

Q.—And do you remember how that meeting came about—how it was produced? A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Q.—Was it a casual meeting? A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—Do you know how long it lasted? A.—I know it lasted so long that Gen. Tracy went to sleep. [Laughter.]

Q.—And what hour of the night did it terminate? A.—I do not remember that, Sir.

MONEY TRANSACTIONS WITH MOULTON.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, have you any account of the money transactions between you and Mr. Moulton? A.—No other than the firm of Woodruff & Robinson show on their books.

Q.—What amounts of money—

The Witness (interrupting)—I ought to say the books of the *Golden Age*.

Q.—The books of the *Golden Age* also contain an account? A.—The books of the *Golden Age* will contain an account of the moneys paid to it.

Q.—Paid to it? A.—Yes, Sir; I presume they do. I am not the owner of the paper; I have not seen the books for a long while.

Q.—Who is the owner now? A.—The present proprietors of the paper.

Q.—Who are they? A.—They are strangers to me; gentlemen connected formerly with the *Christian Union*—Mr. Wetherly, Mr. Johnson, and, I think, Mr. Clarke. I don't know the precise proprietary status of the paper.

Q.—You suppose the books of the old concern are with the new? A.—Yes, Sir, that is my supposition.

Q.—Now, can you tell us what amount you are indebted to Mr. Moulton? A.—I do not know that I am indebted to him at all, Sir. It was with Mr. Moulton's free consent that I sold the *Golden Age*, with all the unpaid obligations resting upon it, which came from the moneys which he advanced, amounting to a few thousand dollars, perhaps five or six.

Q.—How much were you at any time indebted to Mr. Moulton? A.—I should think, perhaps, in one view of the case, I was indebted to him $5,000 or $6,000.

Q.—At what date had your debt come to that amount? A.—Well, I should think about the time I sold the paper.

Q.—When was that? A.—The 1st of June, 1874.

Q.—Have you at any time repaid to him any loan, or reduced in any way any debt to him? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Moulton would not take anything in return; I tried to get Mr. Moulton to take my property in Llewellyn Park; he said no, wait; then I tried to get him to become owner of one-third or one-half of the *Golden Age*; he said he would in due time if there was no reimbursement in any other way; Mr. Moulton told me to be very much at my ease about it; it is just like him, for he is a princely man.

Q.—At the time of these conversations with Mr. Moulton was the amount of your debt named or spoken of between you? A.—During the year when I was writing a book, which was from the Spring of 1873 to the Spring of 1874, I very rarely went to the office; stayed all the time at my house; and Mr. Moulton told me that he would see that the paper was kept going during that time, and not to disturb myself about it; once or twice during that year I spoke to him about his kindness to the paper, and told him that I was keeping up an obligation I did not know how to pay, and he always said, "Be quiet and easy in your mind, and if there is no other security of payment, I will take half the paper, or one-third of the paper, and reimburse myself in that way."

Q.—It appears by the evidence, as I understand it, that, commencing with a certain sum of $1,000 on the 3d of May, 1873, you received between that date and the end of May, 1874, the sum of $5,000, or thereabouts, from Mr. Moulton. How did you receive those sums of money? A.—I think they were generally paid by Mr. Moulton to Mr. Ruland.

Q.—Had you any mode of verifying that fact. Will the accounts of the *Golden Age* show? A.—I don't know whether they will or not; I have not looked at the accounts; I never kept them; I never looked three times into the books of the paper; my impression is that Mr. Ruland generally got a check and came to me to indorse it; something of that kind.

Q.—Now, when that first $1,000 was sent to you, and a voucher required of you, you declined to become a debtor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you then immediately received the $1,000? A.—Shortly afterward.

Q.—Well, the next day or the same day, didn't you? A.—I don't remember how soon; the circumstances were these—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Now, didn't you consider yourself a debtor when you took that money? A.—Yes, Sir; I did, in a moral sense—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Very well, that is enough. And so, thereafter, with all the sums that you received from Mr. Moulton, you considered yourself a debtor, did you not? A.—I certainly did, yes, Sir; I would not take money from any man without a design to return it.

THE CHECK FOR A THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Q.—What distinction, then, did you draw between willingness to be made a debtor without the prospect of repaying and willingness to give a voucher for the debt? A.—I would not—Mr. Moulton sent to me one day a check for $1,000, desiring me, by the hand of the messenger, to give a note for it, or something of that kind; I don't exactly understand the nature of the business—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—Well, the papers are in evidence.

The Witness (continuing)—And I returned it, saying, "I cannot borrow a thousand dollars, for I don't see my way clear to paying it back." Mr. Moulton then came to me in person, and he said, "Now, I know you need the money; never mind about the obligation; take this back; I will trust to your future fortunes and to your integrity; put yourself under no obligation." Under those circumstances I took the money and applied it to the paper. He said he would reimburse himself in some other way if I could not pay him the money.

HOW MOULTON WAS TO REIMBURSE HIMSELF.

Q.—Did he name the way in which he was to reimburse himself? A.—Yes, Sir. He said there was the Llewellyn Park property, and there was the paper; he said, "I can reimburse myself at any time; don't be disturbed."

Q.—Then you understood he was satisfied to take it without vouchers, upon the general security of your property and your integrity? A.—I understood it was more an act of friendship between Mr. Moulton and myself than it was an act of one business man with another; it was the act of a kind, loving friend, who out of his abundance was willing to assist me.

Q.—And that, being aware of your property, and trusting in your integrity, he told you he could get the money when he needed it?

Mr. Fullerton—He did not state that.

Mr. Evarts—I so understood him.

The Witness—He said he knew this: If ever my fortunes came again to flood tide I would repay him; and he said: "At any rate, even without that, you have property enough to reimburse this, and so take it and make yourself comfortable about it."

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

The Witness—It isn't every man who would have done that, but Mr. Moulton was just the man to do just that.

Q.—Now, when did that cause for his liberality and of your acceptance of it terminate, and how? A.—I don't think it ever has terminated, Sir.

Q.—You mean that he has continued to advance you money up to the present time? A.—No, Sir. I think he would if I needed it.

Q.—What I inquire of is when the actual advances of money to you by Mr. Moulton in the course of this his liberality, and your acceptance of it, came to an end, and how. A.—Well, Sir, the object of the money was to float the paper along, and after I sold the paper it ended. It ended with the sale, the time of this sale of the paper, when I was in a better condition.

THE SALE OF THE PAPER.

Q.—On the sale of this paper, what did you receive? A.—The paper was somewhat in debt—perhaps about $1,000, a little less, I think; it was in another sense more largely in debt to Mr. Clarke, to whom I had paid a very meagre salary, less than his services were worth; I always considered that I owed him $5,000 or $10,000 more than he had been paid, and I sold the paper to him on condition that he would assume all the obligation, and would consider it a settlement in full as between himself and me.

Q.—So that in the sale nothing passed to you of pecuniary benefit? A.—No, Sir; none at all.

Q.—Can you fix definitely the date of that sale? A.—June 1, 1874; possibly July 1, but June or July; I won't say which.

Q.—Now, this last payment to you on Mr. Moulton's account, *according* to Mr. Moulton's account, was on the 26th day of May, 1874. Did you or not ascertain that you were to receive no further advances from Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir; I do not remember anything of the kind; I had for a year said to Mr. Moulton that I wanted the paper stopped; he did not want it stopped; I wanted to get out of it, and he forbade it; he said that if the paper was stopped the case would be ended; that I owed it to all parties to keep it going.

Q.—This money received by you from Mr. Moulton was in part applied to your family expenses, was it not? A.—I made whatever use of it my needs required.

HE DID NOT SELL HIS PICTURES.

Q.—Have you ever given Mr. Moulton security for any of these advances upon your pictures, or any of them? A.—Never, Sir, at all.

Q.—Have you ever sent any of them excepting this portrait of Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton or to his house? A.—Oh, at various times in earlier years I used to give him engravings.

Q.—Oh, I am not speaking of gifts. A.—I never sold him any. I gave him pictures painted by Page of Mr. Beecher and myself.

Q.—Do you remember a painting of the Saviour that was painted by Page for you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that retained at your house or was that sent to Mr. Moulton? A.—About two or three years ago Mr. Moulton borrowed it for a while; it was a week or two on his walls while he had guests there, and it was brought back to my house.

Q.—Where is it now? A.—It is now in the house of Mr. Franklin Woodruff. I was told that I was going to be mobbed by the same congregation that mobbed Mr. Moulton, and I took the picture out of my house and sent it to a safe place.

THE PROPOSED ADVANCES OF MONEY BY MR. MOULTON.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton communicate to you, Mr. Tilton, the fact that some friend had proposed to him an advance of $5,000 in aid of your necessities, or those of your newspaper? A.—No, Sir, I never heard of it.

Q.—Then before this thousand dollars was sent to you by Mr. Moulton, do you mean to say that you had not been made aware that some friend or well-wisher of yours had proposed to Mr. Moulton a loan of something like $5,000? A.—No, Sir. Mr. Moulton informed me that a friend of his and mine proposed a loan of $1,000, and I objected to it.

Q.—Then this transaction which Mr. Moulton has testified to, of a proposition of a friend to make this advance, had not been communicated to you? A.—I do not remember any such proposition of five thousand dollars. I remember Mr. Moulton speaking to me about a friend who, through Mr. Moulton, had endeavored to contribute to the capital of the *Golden Age* one thousand dollars. I remember about that, but I do not remember any proposition of five thousand dollars from anybody.

Q.—Did that precede this advance of the $1,000? A.—I do not remember when it was made; I do not think I was informed of it at the time; intelligence of it was brought to me afterward in a casual conversation.

Q.—Then I understand you that the transaction that Mr. Moulton has testified to, of somebody proposing $3,000 or $5,000, or any sum, which he had told Mr. Beecher you could not properly accept—that that transaction never became known to you? A.—I never heard of any transaction of that amount; I only know of the proposition to a friend to contribute $1,000 to the *Golden Age*; I never heard of any other.

Q.—When was that? A.—I do not remember the date.

Q.—Who was the friend?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, it is not worth while giving that in evidence. We object to that.

Mr. Evarts—I do not know anything about it. It is an entirely new matter to me.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that does not make it right.

Mr. Beach—I do not know why the counsel should know about it.

Judge Neilson—It is probably the same case we had up before.

Mr. Evarts—No, it is not the same case; it is an entirely different circumstance. I have endeavored to get from this witness whether that transaction concerning which Mr. Moulton testified had or not been communicated to him, and as I understand it he rejects it as never having been communicated.

Mr. Fullerton—No, no.

Mr. Evarts—That is my view of it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that view is wrong.

Mr. Evarts—How do I know that that was the same transaction as the $3,000?

Mr. Fullerton—There is no transaction of $3,000.

Mr. Evarts—That is another view of it. I am entitled to show whether or not Mr. Moulton's statement concerning this transaction, as communicated to him, and his answer, was or was not an occurrence that took place. Now, if he admits the transaction in the shape in which Mr. Moulton puts it, that is very well, that is the end of that. But he does not. He excludes it entirely, and interposes some other transaction entirely different. The question was whether it was three thousand or five thousand? However, we won't repeat the testimony, that is all written down. Now, on his cross-examination, this thousand dollar matter may or may not stand—stand as a substitute for all this other transaction, but it is for me to find out whether it does or does not. I have never heard of it before.

Mr. Fullerton—That is excluded.

Mr. Evarts—I have never heard of the thousand dollar transaction before.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly you have.

The Court—You have just got an intimation of the witness on the subject.

Mr. Evarts—Not distinctly.

The Court—Well, ask the witness distinctly.

Mr. Evarts—I have Mr. Moulton's testimony concerning a large sum of money that he communicated the facts to Mr. Beecher, and communicated Mr. Tilton's dwelling on that proposition to Mr. Beecher. Now I offer to get from this witness whether that occurred. As I understand him, it did not.

THE TRANSACTION ABOUT THE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Court—He does not represent that at all; he does represent the transaction of the $1,000.

Mr. Evarts—Therefore I am getting at the fact about it.

The Court—He may have been mistaken. It is utterly immaterial, though. It is a suggestion not carried out—bare suggestion, a naked suggestion, utterly fruitless.

Mr. Evarts—It is certainly material whether Mr. Moulton has stated the truth about it.

Mr. Fullerton—The counsel is laboring under a very grave misapprehension of the evidence in this case. Mr. Moulton testifies that there was a proposition made by a third person to contribute $1,000 to the capital of the *Golden Age* through him; that he communicated that proposition to Mr. Tilton, and it was rejected, and that the note was sent back—note for $1,000—was returned to the person making the proposition. Mr. Tilton has, within the last few minutes, stated to the counsel on the other side that that was the $1,000 about which he has been at present speaking, so that the two transactions are identical. Now, there never has been any proposition to contribute $3,000 to the capital of the *Golden Age*. No such sum has entered into this testimony except in the question put by the counsel during the transaction; so that the proposition made by Mr. Beecher to contribute to the *Golden Age* is entirely different from the other proposition to contribute $1,000.

The Court—Go on, Mr. Evarts, we will see what you have.

Mr. Evarts—My inquiry is, from whom this $1,000 proposition came?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to, because it did not come from Mr. Beecher at all.

The Court—Then that is utterly immaterial: I rule it out.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, is it to be held that it is immaterial for me to show that Mr. Moulton's statements about this matter were not correct?

The Court—This matter about the $1,000 is utterly immaterial; that is the extent of my ruling.

Mr. Evarts—I except to your Honor's ruling.

Q.—When was this proposition of the $1,000 advance made to you?

Mr. Beach—You have had that three times, Sir.

The Court—Well, we will take that.

A.—All I know of it is what Mr. Moulton told me. That is very indefinite, but I know nothing about it, of my own knowledge, at all.

Q.—What did Mr. Moulton tell you? A.—I don't remember that very distinctly. The substance of it was, that a friend of his and mine had told him to buy a share of the *Golden Age*, amounting to $1,000, and I objected to the proposition; that is the substance of it, Sir.

Q.—And that was anterior to the receipt of this $1,000 that Mr. Moulton sent to you? A.—Well, I can't fix the date, Sir; I don't know.

THE BACON LETTER—WHAT INDUCED HIM TO WRITE IT.

Q.—When you wrote the letter to Dr. Bacon what occurred in reference to this scandal so called that induced you to write that letter? A.—There had occurred a series of measures in Plymouth Church detrimental to me; there had occurred a council growing out of those measures wherein Plymouth Church was arraigned, and there had occurred a defense on the part of Plymouth Church to that council, which represented me as having brought dishonor on the Christian name, whereas it was another man who had brought such dishonor.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we don't care; we did not ask about the whereas.

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait.

Witness (resuming)—And there had occurred a public lecture by Dr. Bacon, Moderator of the council, who went home after the council had terminated, and said publicly in New-Haven, summing up the results of the council, that I was a knave and a dog and Mr. Beecher a man who was a magnanimous friend of mine, and there had occurred also after that a series of articles in the *Independent* by Dr. Bacon, five or six in number, I think, emphasizing that idea. There had occurred also a public insult to Mrs. Tilton, and one by Thomas G. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church; there had occurred also an apology by Mr. Shearman to me, and there had occurred a proposition on my part to Mr. Beecher that this mischief which Dr. Bacon had done to me should be corrected by Mr. Beecher, and there had occured that interval of three months wherein he had taken no measures to correct, and then I corrected it myself by writing my letter to Dr. Bacon; all these measures are set forth in my letter to Dr. Bacon.

Mr. Evarts—Well?

Witness—Now, that is it.

Q.—Now, did you regard your letter to Dr. Bacon as disclosing an imputation against the honor of your wife and your children? A.—I did not, Sir; I took very great pains in my letter to Dr. Bacon to speak none but complimentary words of my wife, and I meant—I thought that letter, while vindicating me, would also vindicate her.

Q.—You did not, then, consider that letter as carrying any imputation upon the honor of your wife or of your family? A.—I did not, Sir; on the contrary, I considered it carried her vindication and mine also; I think, if you refer to the letter itself, you will see it does.

Mr. Evarts—We will take your view of it.

Q.—The object of that letter then, as I understand you, was self-vindication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Against the imputation that had been thrown upon you in the various ways that you have suggested? A.—Yes, Sir.

WAS BEECHER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHURCH COUNCIL.

Q.—Did you regard Mr. Beecher as in any way responsible for this council that had been got up against his church? A.—Well, the council was got up in reference to actions in Plymouth Church which he might have controlled or suppressed.

Q.—And which you think he did not when he might? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And in that way, then, you think he is responsible for the council? A.—Oh, no; I don't know how you trace the responsibility of a public body to an individual man.

Q.—Did you think he was responsible for any of Dr. Bacon's speeches or letters in the *Independent*? A.—He had given the occasion concerning which Dr. Bacon wrote, and in that degree he was responsible.

Q.—How did he make the occasion? A.—Mr. Beecher's affairs, Mr. Beecher's friends, Mr. Beecher's measures against me in the Church, Mr. Beecher's defense before the council.

Mr. Evarts—Well —

Witness—It was all to my detriment: all this Dr. Bacon took; they were the text of Dr. Bacon's article.

THE COMMUNICATION OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—What measures against you in the church had Mr. Beecher taken? A.—Mr. Beecher, as I have just said, was arraigned before the council practically and morally, and his defense was a paper presented before the council, the essence of which was that my retirement from the church should not fling a shadow on the church, because I had brought dishonor on the Christian name. They had given me no letter of recommendation, they said. If you will read the document written by Plymouth Church to the council, you will see that Mr. Beecher vindicated himself at my expense.

Q.—Where is this paper of the church or Mr. Beecher that takes any such ground as that? A.—I presume it is in Mr. Shearman's tin box, there?

Q.—Well, not having connection with the action of the council? A.—No, Sir; Plymouth Church sent it to the council to be its own vindication; it was an unmanly vindication.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, very well.

Witness—By striking me.

Q.—You think, then, that this communication of Plymouth Church before the council carried or cast an imputation upon you? A.—I know it did.

Q.—That was your opinion at the time? A.—Dr. Bacon took it up and threw it at me as straight as an arrow at the mark. He said in so many terms that Plymouth Church had charged me with bringing dishonor on the Christian name.

Mr. Evarts—I know what Dr. Bacon said; I am trying to find out what Mr. Beecher said.

Witness—You must ask him. [A laugh.]

WHAT MR. BEECHER SAID.

Q.—What was there in the situation which made Mr. Beecher responsible for any of these offenses against you that Dr. Bacon published? A.—I will tell you, Sir; Mr. Beecher came out of his church one night as I have described in the direct examination; he met Mr. Moulton and me and being fatigued leaned against an iron railing or lamp post.

Mr. Evarts—We have heard that once before.

Witness (continuing)—Saying that he would control his church, that it would do as he wished, that he held it in his right hand, and that any action which he, Mr. Beecher, designated for Plymouth Church it would do, and that Mr. Shearman and the other managers of the church would have done anything he desired; he was thoroughly and absolutely reprehensible; they would have done anything he said.

Judge Neilson—At any rate, that is the view you took in your letter?

The Witness—That is the view I took; yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is what I wanted to get at.

Judge Neilson—It goes simply to the motive of the witness in writing; whether he was mistaken or not he was led to do in that way.

Q.—That was your view? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That these slurs upon you could have been prevented by Mr. Beecher, and were not? A.—I know they could have been prevented.

Q.—And were not? A.—Yes, Sir; and were not.

Q.—And that was the offense of Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir, that was not the whole offense of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—I know, but I mean in this connection as toward you? A.—Well, Sir, if you will read the Bacon letter you will see the whole volume of it as set forth; it is not an offense that one phrase or sentence can carry, it was an offense of great magnitude—many incidents in the case stretching through four years.

BEECHER'S LACK OF COURAGE.

Q.—Yes? Do you mean to say that during the whole four years you have understood Mr. Beecher to be ready or desirous to fasten affronts and cause irritation with you? A.—No, Sir, I do not think he ever was ready or desirous to do that; I think that perhaps his wish was to the contrary; but he was in the midst of a church which he might have controlled, but which he had not the courage and the nerve to control; he is the unwitting author of his own exposure.

Q.—Yes? Then you do not impute that—did not impute in your opinion any design on his part in this relation, but inability or want of courage to—a want of courage to exercise a power that he might have exercised? A.—I think that in the years 1871 and 1872 it was mere lack of courage; I think that later Mr. Beecher felt that, as soon as the opportunity was safe in which he could turn upon me and strike me down, he meant to do so; that is my judgment—I submit it with deference.

Q.—How early did you come to that latter conclusion? A.—I came to that conclusion after my last interview with Mr. Beecher in Mr. Moulton's study, in which I gave him the opportunity to rectify the mischief which the council had done, Dr. Bacon had done, and the church had done, and during the three months which followed when he did nothing, I came to that conclusion, that Mr. Beecher was going to turn upon me to strike me; and I then said to myself the time has come when I must defend myself against him and his church. Hence the Bacon letter.

Q.—You then resolved, did you not, that you would vindicate yourself, no matter what happened to be the scandal on your wife and family? A.—No, Sir; I then resolved that I would vindicate myself, and I sought my wife's vindication in mine; and the Bacon letter includes my wife's name, like a jewel set in a ring, with honor and praise.

Q.—Yes; very well. A.—I have never sought any vindication at the expense of Elizabeth.

Q.—Did you write letters to the council while it was in session? A.—Yes, Sir; I wrote two.

HIS EXAMINATION BEFORE THE CHURCH.

Q.—On your examination before the committee of the church, were you asked this question, and did you give the answer that I will read, (reading:) "Q.—You knew that the effect of your letters to the council would be to revive the scandal, did you not? A.—No, I did not; I wrote them to vindicate myself: I didn't care whether they revived the scandal or not?" A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—Were you then asked this question, and did you make the answer: "Q.—Did not you know what the effect would be? A.—I thought of vindicating myself. I had been attacked, and I wrote a defense. The scandal had to take care of itself. I was not so tender toward the scandal that I should refrain from defending myself, if it would revive it even?" A.—I do not remember the phraseology.

Q.—Did you make statements equivalent to those? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Do you remember when you were before this committee, this question asked you: "Have you the letters here? A.—No." A.—I do not remember it.

Q.—Then this question being put to you; "I thought that you were to bring them. A.—All the originals from which I have quoted I will carry before Judge Reynolds or any Judge in the presence of Gen. Tracy. I have great confidence in you, gentlemen, but I do not propose to produce the originals here. If you will release one of your number to go with me before any magistrate, I will produce them. Mr. Moulton will, of course, be asked to produce his for examination, line for line. I do not suppose you would snatch them away, nor keep them, but, at the same time, I propose that, if you would see the originals, Gen. Tracy should go with me." Do you remember that? A.—I do not remember proposing that Gen. Tracy should go with me; my idea is that I asked that Mr. Winslow might go; that is my recollection; still, I may be wrong about it.

Q.—Subsequently, I think, it was arranged that Mr. Winslow was to go? A.—Yes.

Q.—But that is not my present point. Do you think you were asked that question and made that answer? A.—I remember, not exactly that question nor exactly that answer, but something like that; in other words, I remember telling those gentlemen in substance that I was there one man alone, without counsel, without a secretary, without a friend, and I had been warned not to take those papers down among those gentlemen, and I told them so frankly to their faces.

Q.—Then you do remember the principal fact—that you did not have the letters there, and that you refused to bring them and put them before them?

The Witness—Mr. Evarts, I took the letters there before my examination concluded: I was there four or five days. On one of the days I took before the committee as large a bundle of letters as could be brought into the church; yes, as large as that, [indicating something the stenographer could not see.]

Q.—Did you recede, you mean, from this position which you took? A.—Well, these gentlemen seemed to think that I had entertained an erroneous notion; that they were not unfriendly but friendly. Mr. Claflin, I think, said "the letters will be all safe." I don't know but Mr. Tracy said something. At all events I think Mr. Tracy asked me to recall the remark, and I said very well, I will do so, I will bring you the letters.

Q.—And then you brought them there in bulk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At a subsequent meeting? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE CATHERINE GAUNT LETTER.

Q.—On this appearance before the committee of the church or society, were you asked this question, and did you make this answer: "You have brought forward the letter of your wife, where she describes herself as having received new light, as having read the character of Catherine Gaunt, in *Griffith Gaunt*. Have you read the character of Catherine Gaunt? A.—Yesterday I said no, but I have an impression that I have; a friend of mine yesterday morning said it was a singular result from *A Terrible Temptation*; Charles Reade has written a book called a *A Terrible Temptation*: I have never read that book, but, on second thought, I have read *Griffith Gaunt*; my impression is that I read it on a journey, and that I wrote something to Elizabeth about it, and asked her to read it."

Q.—Were you asked that question and did you make that answer? A.—I think something like that.

Q.—Then were you asked this: "Did you think that the guilt of Catherine Gaunt was that of adultery? A.—I have no idea that I did." A.—I think quite likely, Sir.

Q.—On this examination were you asked this question, and did you make the answer that I shall read: "Did Mrs. Woodhull know of the antipathy of Mrs. Tilton to her? A.—Yes, Sir; you could see it in the women's eyes: they flashed fire: the moment they saw each other their eyes flashed fire." A.—That was true, Sir, on one occasion.

Q.—Did you make this answer? A.—I don't think I made it as it is there; I think I made a narrative of one particular period to which I referred; it was only true in one instance.

Q.—Were you then asked this question, immediately following: "It was perfectly evident then, when the women came together, that they were thoroughly antagonistic? A.—Oh, yes, thoroughly." A.—It was true of that occasion, yes, Sir.

Q.—I ask you if you made the answer; there is no occasion that I know of. Now, were you then asked this question: "Q.—Bitterly, so? A.—I cannot say that Elizabeth had bitterness; she had a certain strong moral and religious repugnance." Were you asked that question and did you make that answer? A.—I think quite likely.

Q.—Were you asked this question before the committee, and did you not make this answer: "Q.—You say that you had not reported this scandal to the Woodhull women or woman, but you do not deny that you had spoken harshly of Mr. Beecher to her? A.—Oh! not harshly; I have spoken often critically of him, but always with a view to have her do no harm to him; I expressed my opinion about him?" A.—I don't remember that, Sir.

Q.—Can you say that you were not asked that question, and that you did not make that answer? A.—I have said I don't remember anything about either question or answer.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, the proceedings of this committee, at the time that you appeared before them and presented a statement, were secret, were they not? A.—No, Sir; they were published every day in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

THE PUBLICATION OF HIS SWORN STATEMENT.

Q.—Did you publish—make public—your sworn statement that you made before the committee—that you presented to that committee?

The Witness—You ask me when did I?

Mr. Evarts—I ask you if you did. A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—When did you know of its being in a public newspaper? A.—I was in New-York on the night of the day when it appeared in Brooklyn, if you remember what day that was; I think it was July 20 or 21; I was in New-York, up town, at Delmonico's, with several friends; in the evening, I think, about 9 or 10 o'clock, a telegram was sent to one of those gentlemen, he being editor of a newspaper, that this publication had been made; that was the first knowledge I had of it.

Q.—Was it the very day that you had presented it to the committee? A.—No, Sir, the next day.

Q.—Had you given a copy of that publication? A.—I had not.

Q.—Was it published from the copy that you had presented to the committee? A.—It was not.

Q.—How do you account for its publication? A.—It was published by Mr. Augustus Maverick, who had made the copy which I read before the committee; he made, unknown to me, a copy, as I am informed, during the very night when I was before the committee, and on his own responsibility and without my knowledge, but thinking to accomplish thereby my vindication before the public, he published that statement in the *Argus* of July 21.

Q.—Was Mr. Maverick your friend—your confidential friend? A.—Mr. Maverick has been a friend of mine for many years; he was my groomsman on the occasion of my marriage.

Q.—He is the gentleman who was a witness here in your case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did your friendship remain unbroken after this publication? A.—It did, Sir.

Q.—What was his—he is connected with the employment of—he was the editor, was he not, the managing editor, of a newspaper? A.—He is the managing editor of the Brooklyn *Argus*.

Q.—He was at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that you knew? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, were you asked before the issue of that paper, the *Argus*, containing this statement, by any one connected with that newspaper whether the copy they had was a correct copy? A.—I did not know that they had any copy.

Q.—Well, you will please answer my question.

Judge Neilson—Say yes or no.

Mr. Evarts (to witness)—Yes, say yes or no. Were you asked by any one connected with the newspaper establishment of the *Argus* in advance of the appearance of the paper which contained this statement of yours whether the copy that the *Argus* had and was to publish was a correct copy or not? A.—No, Sir.

HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE THAT IT WAS TO BE PUBLISHED.

Q.—Had you no interview of that kind in which the fact appeared that that paper took a copy and was going to publish, and you were consulted as to whether it was correct? A.—No, Sir; no such interview, no such copy, no such hint or suspicion on my part.

Q.—Did you receive information that Mr. Maverick was proposing to publish it before it was published? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you or did you not receive from Mr. Moulton warning that Mr. Maverick would publish it? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Do you know, Mr. Tilton, whether the copy from which Mr. Maverick made this publication bears your actual signature at the end of it? A.—What is that, Sir?

Q.—Do you know whether the copy from which Mr. Maverick made his publication bears your signature? A.—No copy of it bore my signature save my own original copy—save my own original draft.

Q.—Then he had no copy that bore your signature? A.—No, Sir; he had my original draft that he copied for the Investigating Committee. I presume that he made from that the copy that was published in the *Argus*, if it was his copy. I do not know that the *Argus* published it from his copy; I do not know.

Q.—Did the draft contain your signature? A.—Well, that I don't remember.

Q.—And did he have possession of the draft? A.—He did.

Q.—And retained it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With your knowledge? A.—The circumstances were these: My original draft was almost illegible from the numerous alterations in it. Mr. Maverick made a copy for presentation to the committee. I asked him if he would make for me, at his leisure during the week, a copy for my own use—preservation—inasmuch as my original draft could not have been read by anybody without much pains, and he said he would come the next evening after the paper was out, and perhaps during two evenings he made a clean copy for me to preserve. In that way he had the original in his possession.

Q.—At the time of the publication had he the original? A.—No, Sir. He had brought it back the next morning, to my house, three or four pages of the copy, saying to me that he had been busy and that he would come in during that evening or the next evening and complete the copy. That was in order to make the deception more complete—the strategy more effectual.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton at your house the night before the publication? A.—Mr. Moulton came around about 12 o'clock that night, I think, with Mr. John Russell Young. Mr. Young besought me that he might have the manuscript for the *Herald*.

Q.—Did he come to you, or find you at a subsequent interview later on that night—did Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Young and I were all together that night.

Q.—Well, after that interview did Mr. Moulton come to you later that night and see you again? A.—I don't remember that he did.

Q.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning? A.—That I don't remember.

Q.—Where were you that night? A.—At my own house.

HIS OCCUPATION SINCE HE LEFT THE GOLDEN AGE.

Q.—Since you left the *Golden Age*, Mr. Tilton, what have your occupations been? A.—Well, Sir, mainly struggling to live in a city in which Plymouth Church has 3,000 men seeking to put me down; I have been mainly dealing with this scandal since that time—fighting for life.

Q.—Have you had any avocation or employment or income? A.—I have had no settled employment—I have had no income; my hands have been very full in this case, Mr. Evarts, ever since last May—I am afraid it will be until next May.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you know of Mr. Moulton's contributing anything toward the expense of this suit? A.—No, Sir, I do not; he never contributed anything toward my expenses in this case; I know that.

Q.—And to your knowledge he had not contributed anything toward the expense of this suit? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge.

Mr. Evarts—There are three letters, if your Honor please, that we asked for this morning, and which we shall put in evidence, and then my cross-examination will close. As they are of some length, perhaps they had better be read after the adjournment. They will take up no more time of the court then than now.

The Court—Yes.

A recess was then taken to 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The court met at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton, I want to fix one or two dates. Do you remember whether the date of the death of your son Paul was on the 25th of August, 1869? A.—I think not, Sir. It was in the latter part of August, 1868.

Q.—I mean in 1868—I beg pardon. It was the latter part of August, 1868? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, whether you have given the day of the birth of your youngest child, I am in doubt. A.—I was thinking it was the 27th of June, 1869, but I—

Q.—I thought you had mistaken. I believe it is the 20th. A.—The 20th or 21st. I always speak with some misapprehension of dates.

Mr. Evarts—That is all I want to ask.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, I will now read some letters from Mr. Tilton to his wife. [Reading.]

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, }
THIRTY-FIRST STREET DEPOT, Jan. 26, 1868. }

MY DARLING: I am housed in the sleeping-car for the beginning of my Westward journey. Last Winter I began it in the morning, this Winter at evening. On that memorable morning last Winter I went away dispirited, and only half a man. To-night I am full of courage, hope, and high resolve.

You have never seemed so noble to me as during last evening and this day. You are not only all, but more than all, that any man can need or ever can deserve. Life never seemed to me to be more full of objects and ends worth living for than since our recent long interview and mutual confessions. I am by nature so frank that the attempt to hide my feelings, to cloak my shortcomings, to deny utterances to my inward sorrows, had lately driven me almost to despair.

The secret of all my long-continued moodiness has been dissatisfaction, not with you but with myself. I was in a well enough content to be esteemed at something better than my merit, but of late all such estimates of me have been horribly repulsive to my mind. They have revealed me to myself in the character of a hypocrite, a deceiver, a whited sepulchre filled with dead men's bones. Above all things, it has been dreadful to hear praises of myself from you and Florence. I could not rest content under the idea that either of you felt that my gloom was occasioned by anything lacking in yourselves, but only in my own self.

Mattie's company to the depot was very comforting. She is without an equal in her way. She is the personification of moral uprightness. You and she were formed by nature for mates. If women could marry women, you ought to marry each other. She is a strong pillar; I lean against her and feel steady.

Just as I was coming away from the office I received a present of a bottle of wine, made by Rev. D. Holland, a friend of mine. I sent the bottle by Mattie to you, that you and she might together drink it when you meet, and particularly that you might drink to my health and happiness.

The little children seemed very lovely to me, as I parted from them this afternoon. I see all your faces, in my mind's eye, at this moment, as you appear at the windows with tears in your eyes. That picture I shall carry with me in all my journeying. I hear myself saying my last words over again, "Peace be unto this house!"

All this day has been full of victory. It has been a better day to me than any day for a long, long time past. The first nightfall of my journey fulfills the promise that "at even-time there shall be light."

I am writing these lines, using for a desk the large printed New Testament which you gave me. Florence will know where I am when I say that I am standing in the wash-bowl nook of the sleeping-car. My berth is No. 7, lower. I wish she was to be its joint occupant with her father to-night. I believe little Alice would like sleeping-cars, for they would make her think of dolls' houses.

I hardly realize that I am outward bound on so long a journey. In fact I seem to be rather at my home in Livingstone street than here. Since I have been in the cars I have been wondering if any of my fellow-passengers have left any such beautiful families behind them. I think sometimes that I have the sweetest family that God ever gave to a man. God grant that I may return to it.

"With unutterable love" (I suppose, it is not stated.) "I am, now, hereafter, and forever,
Yours, THEODORE.
Jan. 26, 1868."

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton, "Mattie" there refers to Miss Bradshaw, does it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—From the next letter I omit some private and personal matters, with the consent of counsel. [Reading.]

ANOTHER LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

MONONGAHELA HOUSE, }
Pittsburg, Jan. 30, 1868. }

It is now about midnight, and I ought to be snug in my bed, for I have had a hard day's and also a hard night's work; but your letter of this afternoon was so full of affection, and so beautiful in the manner of its expression, that I must add something for the sake of expressing my heart's feeling. I have never loved you more than now, nor have I ever had a more serene, cheerful, hopeful, and patient spirit than at this very time. Our memorable interview on the evening before I left home lingers with me like a sunset in the sky. It makes all my thoughts rosy and all my feelings pure. I seem, all of a sudden, to have grown ten years younger in hope and ten years older in strength. The knowledge of your love, your confidence, your respect, your satisfaction in me—this is more than all that the rest of the world can give—far more than I can ever deserve.

After handing the letter to Mr. Beach, Mr. Shearman said: I read an additional passage—the concluding passage of this letter:

My mind of late, or rather my heart, has gone out very tenderly toward the children. I am made more proud to be loved and yearned after by them than to be the President of the United States. But most of all, my strongest passion in this life is to be greatly loved by their mother. Oh, my sweet wife! I have a great heart when all its fountains are stirred and loosened, have I not?

Affectionately thine, THEODORE.

Mr. Evarts—That is all, your Honor.

[A whispered conference then ensued between counsel as to some other paper or letter, which occasioned some delay.]

Mr. Evarts—Well, we won't delay the redirect examination.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not necessary to delay the examination. There is no occasion to ask the witness about it, it is an isolated fact.

THE RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton then entered upon the re-direct examination of the witness as follows:

Q.—Calling your attention to those various letters which have been introduced both on your own behalf and on the behalf of the defendant, I desire to ask you this general question, whether they were received about the time of their respective dates. A. [The witness nods his head]—The only exception I now think of is in the case of Mr. Beecher's letter to Mrs. Tilton on the Woodhull story. That was written a number of months afterward, but I think it bore no date.

Q.—On the cross-examination you were asked in regard to the absence of your wife sometime in December, 1870, at her mother's. I think you stated that it was immediately upon her return from the country.

Q.—Where had she been? A.—She had been spending the Autumn in Marietta, Ohio.

Q.—Do you recollect the time of her leaving to go to Marietta? A.—I could not fix the exact date.

Q.—How early in the Autumn do you think it was? A.—I should think it might have been the last of September, possibly the 1st of October.

Q.—With whom did she remain there? A.—She remained with a friend of our family, Mr. Putnam.

Q.—According to your best recollection, now, how soon after her return from Marietta was it that she went to her mother's house? A.—Well, Sir, my recollection is—though I won't be positive about it—that she returned to my house, having been brought there by me in a carriage, and that during the day she went to her mother's house, then returned and told me that her mother insisted that she should no longer live home with me, and that she then went, either that day or a few days after, to her mother's house.

Q.—You met your wife with a carriage on her return? A.—Yes, Sir; I did, Sir.

Q.—How did you learn her coming? A.—She notified me by letter.

Q.—Where did her mother then live? A.—Around the corner from my house.

Q.—Were all the children taken with her to her mothers, or did some of them remain with you? A.—I don't remember that any of the children were taken except, perhaps, the baby.

THE BABY'S AGE.

Q.—Yes. Now will you tell us how old that child was, called the baby? A.—I remember that the child could walk and talk a little baby talk, (pausing;) why, yes, the child was born in September—in June, 1869, and this was December, 1870; the child was about eighteen months old.

Q.—That is the child you had the correspondence about; where you wrote the peremptory order to the nurse to bring it home? A.—Yes, Sir; the boy Ralph.

Q.—How long did she remain away at her mother's at that time? A.—My recollection is only two or three days; I don't know as she remained as long as that; during that interval she went to New-Brunswick, N. J.; my daughter Florence was there at school, I recollect, during Mrs. Tilton's absence in New-Brunswick.

Q.—Now, beyond saying her mother insisted upon it that she should not live there any longer, was there anything said indicating an intention on her part to leave?

The Witness—Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor, this is an inquiry about conversations between husband and wife, and should not be called in.

The Witness—I don't remember anything about that.

MRS. TILTON'S SICKNESS.

Q.—How long was it before she returned? A.—She returned from New-Brunswick a few days before her sickness. Her sickness was dated—her sickness occurred on the 24th of December. She returned from New-Brunswick a few days before that.

Q.—How long was she absent from your house, after leaving it, before she returned? A.—Only a few days. I cannot say how long. I have no means of fixing the date.

Q.—Your attention has been called to an absence of hers from the house on the 6th of July, I think it was, 1874. Do you recollect that, when she went to Mr. Ovington's? A.—The 6th of July, if that be the date upon which she went before the committee, then the circumstances are fresh in my mind.

Q.—That was the date to which Mr. Evarts called your attention as the date upon which she left. A.—My impression is there is a little confusion in the evidence as to whether she went before the committee on the 6th or 8th.

Mr. Evarts—On the 11th she went.

Mr. Fullerton—It is a misprint, then. Then she went from your house on the 6th of July? A.—That was July 11.

WHEN SHE LEFT THE HOUSE.

Q.—I want to call your attention to that, and what occurred, and state when she did leave. A.—She left early in the morning, between 6 and 7 in the morning, telling me she was going to leave me permanently; I was greatly surprised at the announcement; I had not yet risen—in fact, I was waked out of sleep in order that she might deliver that message to me. She left saying she was going to the Ovingtons. I arose and went down there myself and made a call, and took breakfast with the family.

Q.—Now, then, was she home the day before leaving? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The evening before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had she expressed any intention to leave on the evening of the day before? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—This, you say, took you by surprise? A.—Yes, Sir; the greatest surprise I ever had.

Q.—She spent that night in your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was she dressed when she made that announcement to you? A.—Yes, Sir; had on bonnet and gloves.

Q.—Did you know she had been dressing before that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you any intimation, directly or indirectly, up to that moment that she had any intention of leaving you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was not foreshadowed in any way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long was that after she had been before the committee? A.—She had been before the committee on the night of a day in the same week, either on the evening of July 6 or 8; I don't know that it is fixed definitely in the evidence; it is not definitely fixed in my mind.

Q.—Did you know she was going to that committee at the time she went? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know of the existence of the committee at the time she went? A.—No, Sir; I had never heard of the committee.

Q.—It was done secretly, then, and without your knowledge? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From whom did you learn what took place when she was before the committee? A.—I heard first from her own report on the night she came back, and afterward I heard of it from others.

MRS. TILTON AN EXTREMELY SYMPATHETIC WOMAN.

Q.—Now, I want to ask you with reference to Mrs. Tilton, and as to the facility with which a person with whom she was well acquainted, and whom she admired, would influence her action. What was her disposition in that regard? A.—She was an extremely sympathetic woman, taking the ideas of others readily; not that she lacked ideas of her own; ready to yield to advice. If I understand your question, this is the answer.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, that is it.

The Witness—That was her characteristic in an uncommon degree.

Q.—Would she be more readily influenced if her religious feelings or sentiments were appealed to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you think she would the more readily yield if she thought her action would promote the cause of religion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the view she took of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

A SAD QUESTION.

Q.—In answer to a question put by Mr. Evarts in regard to your wife, you answered, "I think my wife loves everything good and hates everything bad, and I believe she is a good woman." Now, Mr. Tilton, I want to ask you the foundation for that belief, in view of this charge that has been preferred against your wife. In other words, how do you reconcile that statement with the fact that she is charged with adultery? A.—Well, Sir, that is a sad question—

Mr. Fullerton—I know it is.

The Witness (continuing)—I can answer only from my own judgment of her, not from other people's opinions; you must remember, Sir, that I knew Elizabeth when I was ten years old; that I became her confessed lover at sixteen; that I was married to her at twenty; and that for fifteen years of our married life I held her in my reverence, perhaps almost to the point of making her an idol of my worship; and when she came to her downfall it was the necessity of my own heart that I must find some excuse for her; other people might blame, but I must pardon her; I found that excuse in the fact that she had been wrapped up in her religious teacher and guide; she had surrendered her convictions to him; she followed his beck and lead trustingly; she walked after him like one blinded; I think she sinned her sin as one in a trance; I do not think she was a free agent; I think she would have done his bidding if, like the heathen priest in the Hindoo land, he had bade her plunge her child into the Ganges or cast herself under the Juggernaut; that was my excuse for Elizabeth. Can I say another word, Sir?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Witness—I will give you a better answer than mine if I can find it. [Mr. Tilton here took a copy of the Bible and turned over the leaves in the endeavor to find some passage.]

Mr. Evarts—I think I must object to this, if your Honor please. The witness is apparently proceeding to read a portion of the Scriptures.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, what then?

Mr. Evarts—It does not strike me—

Judge Neilson—Is that anything in confidence? [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—That gives us the right to put in the whole book if he reads a part.

Mr. Morris—Well, that would not hurt you.

Mr. Fullerton—That would be your condemnation, most assuredly. [To the witness.] Well, never mind, Mr. Tilton. [Mr. Tilton gave up his intention and put the book away.]

THE POLITICAL DIFFICULTY BETWEEN HIMSELF AND MR. BEECHER.

Q.—The next subject to which Mr. Evarts called your attention was this political difficulty between yourself and Mr. Beecher in reference to the Cleveland letter. In what was your protest, as you termed it in the cross-examination, published—the protest to that Cleveland letter? A.—It was published in the *Independent* immediately after the publication of the Cleveland letter.

Q.—Did that lead to any alienation between you two? A.—I think not.

Q.—After the publication of the Cleveland letter, and your protest, was your intercourse as friendly as it ever had been? A.—As far as I ever knew.

Q.—In what respect did you disagree with the sentiments expressed in the Cleveland letter which was read here in evidence? A.—Do you ask me the grounds of difference?

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—What was the point of difference?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; the point of difference between yourself and Mr. Beecher.

The Witness—Why, Sir, a very manifest one.

Q.—State it, please. A.—In order to make it plain you must go back to the political situation in the year 1866—1866, is it not?

Q.—Yes. A.—Mr. Beecher and I were members of the Republican Party. The *Independent*, of which I was then the editor, was, if I may be allowed to say so, one of the most conspicuous, perhaps also one of the most reliable, mouth-pieces of the Republican Party. I was bound in honor to illustrate and defend the views of that party, inasmuch as I was the custodian of one of its journals. Mr. Beecher's Cleveland letter was an offense against the Republican Party, and that offense consisted in this fact: He recommended in the Cleveland letter the restitution of the Southern States to their representation in Congress without the prefixing of any conditions to secure the liberty of the negroes, by whose aid we conquered the rebellion. For instance, the position of the Republican Party was this: We had just ended the rebellion in which the free States had conquered the slave States. The question was, What were to be the terms imposed by the conqueror on the conquered? The Republican Party said, We will admit the Southern States on certain conditions, namely: They must blot out their ordinances of secession; they must repudiate the rebel debt; they must acquiesce in a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and they must secure to the negro the elective franchise. The Republican Party made all these conditions. The Republican Party said to the Southern States, accept these conditions and then you may return to Congress. Mr. Beecher, on the contrary, and a fragment of the party that he represented, said, "No, return to Congress first and then settle the conditions afterward." The whole point in dispute between Mr. Beecher and myself, or rather I may say between Mr. Beecher and the Republican Party at that time was simply this: He wanted the Southern States to come back without conditions; the central and main condition being the right of the negro to enfranchisement.

Q. (Mr. Fullerton produces a large bound volume of the New-York *Independent*.)—Now, Mr. Tilton, won't you please step down and look at this, [pointing to a certain article,] and say whether it is your protest; you can do that better than I can carry it to you. A. (examining the article.)—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to read this in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton read the article as follows:

TILTON'S PROTEST.

MR. BEECHER.

With profound surprise and grief we have read Mr. Beecher's letter to the Cleveland Convention. Our friends will find it in another column. Would to God it needed no other commentary in this journal than regretful silence, but a sense of duty constrains us to accompany its publication with a solemn protest against the public course to which it commits its author. This letter quenches our last hope that Mr. Beecher was to unite with the friends instead of the enemies of his country. We know and love him well. No man's motives are purer, no man more affectionately reveres his native land; but under the spell of an unhappy blindness which has rested on his eyes for a year past, he has done more injury to the American Republic than has been done by any other citizen except Andrew Johnson. We had secretly cherished the conviction that Mr. Beecher, during his last few months' silence concerning public affairs, had been a sad and thoughtful witness of the mischievous policy of the President. We could not force our mind to believe that in the great civil struggles the minister of Plymouth Church would be found on the side of Clement C. Vallandigham, the pirate Semmes, and the murderers of New-Orleans. Of course, Mr. Beecher loathes these men. Of course, his letter is in a loftier and purer strain than the common tone of copperhead politics, but the humiliating fact remains that Mr. Beecher deliberately and officially under his hand and seal has entered into a league and covenant with the Johnson party—a party whose only hope of victory is by a league of traitors against loyal men. This is Mr. Beecher's position. It is a solemn hour for the nation. "He that is not for us is against us." By Mr. Beecher's past record, by his inherent sympathy with universal liberty, by his known scorn of treachery in public men, he belongs to the loyal party from whom, like a self-dishonored leader, he has become a voluntary deserter. Mr. Beecher's public attitude at the present moment, is the attitude of a man who is putting a great reputation to the ignoble use of debasing his country. If, in view of this awful fact, this journal were to lend its countenance, through silence and seeming acquiescence, or find an implied palliation, we would justly be held an accomplice in the guilt. Since the occasion, therefore, compels us to speak, we have no other alternative than to choose the strongest possible words of condemnation. We have only to add that if any of Mr. Beecher's friends, or our own, shall feel pained at reading this protest, let them imagine the greater pain of writing it.

Q.—That article did not break up your friendly relations at all? A.—No, Sir; not in the least. Mr. Beecher felt hard about it, but we met and conversed, as we had done before, but that did not break our friendship.

MR. BEECHER'S SPEECH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Q.—Were you present at a time, after the writing of that article, at the Academy of Music, when Mr. Beecher spoke upon the subject embraced in his Cleveland letter, and to which you replied? A.—I have a distinct recollection of hearing Mr. Beecher speak, at the close of which I was called out to make a reply, or a speech of reply. I know Mr. Beecher made a very elaborate oration at the Academy of Music, in which he substantially receded from the position he held in the Cleveland letter—a position to which he was pushed by the great mass of the Republican Party and by a powerful pressure in his own church, and by public prayers in his behalf.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Sir, we come to the subject of woman's rights and woman's suffrage. You were asked how early you took part in these subjects; your reply to this question called attention to something in Plymouth Church. Do you know when Mr. Beecher's views were expressed upon that subject? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Beecher's views upon that subject were expressed before almost any other man of great public name in this country. He was an early-chosen exponent of the woman's rights movement.

Q.—What part did Mrs. Tilton take in that matter? A.—Mrs. Tilton was a very active agent in the management of that cause in the City of Brooklyn. When the great meetings were held here at the Academy of Music, over which Mrs. Field presided, and at which Mr. Beecher spoke, Mrs. Tilton was generally on the Committee of Management, and at the head of the Committee on Resolutions, and when the American Women's Suffrage Society was founded, of which Mr. Beecher was President, Mrs. Tilton was the one and only representative in the officership of that society in the whole State of New-York.

Q.—When did she first avow her sentiments upon those subjects? A.—Oh, some years ago, before I did; she inspired me to take those views. They are correct views.

TILTON'S VIEWS ON DIVORCE.

Q.—Your attention was also called, Mr. Tilton, to the subject of liberality of divorce and abuse of marriage; I want to ask you what your views are on that subject? A.—Well, Sir, those are two subjects. The abuse of marriage is one and liberality of divorce is another.

Q.—Well, upon both subjects, taking them in order.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, the only pertinancy of these inquiries are in respect to the relations of this gentleman with his wife—from this discord in social and religious opinion. Now, as the testimony shows that that was an occasion of discord, it certainly is not of the least consequence what his present opinions are on any subject of morals or ethics. The question, I say, becomes pertinent only as its creating discord of sentiment between him and his wife, which has been abundantly proved out of his own testimony.

Mr. Fullerton—The gentleman is laboring under a misapprehension in regard to it. I undertook to prove what the views of the witness were in regard to this subject. I have no doubt that his views, as he recorded them, had a different object. It is certainly competent for us to show, in reply to what they had to show, what his views were at the time on these two different subjects.

Mr. Evarts—This cross-examination, if your Honor please, seems to be based on the present inquiry. It arose in this way, [reading:] "Now, Mr. Tilton, at what period, if at all, did you entertain a discussion in any public prints of which you had control of the new social opinions and views in regard to the regulation of the social connection of the sexes? A.—Well, Sir, will you tell me a little more distinctly what you mean by the new social opinion? Q.—Well, I do not wish to give it an opprobrious name, nor do I wish to characterize it improperly, but opinions that concern greater freedom in respect of marriage and its dissolution and its maintenance only during continued attraction or affection, and not permanently after those sentiments had changed." Then he gives the answer, which certainly forms no basis for this inquiry. Then he gives the sentiments as he published them in his newspaper—my point being not what his opinions were, if he had secret opinions, but as to the opinions that he promulgated—and I proved them by their promulgation. There are several aspects, no doubt, in which this proof is pertinent; but it has to do with the public position that this witness took, which I have proved by his publication. Now, my learned friend, as I understand, asks what his real opinions were at that time. It is quite immaterial if they were different from his published opinions; and if they were the same, of course it is immaterial.

The Court—It may be to qualify.

Mr. Evarts—How would it qualify the publication if it were now shown that he entertained different views? If the counsel were to show the publication of them, that would be in the line of that inquiry I pursued.

The Court—I think there is a deeper sense than all that, if I understand your theory. It goes to the moral integrity of the witness from what he conceived to be right, and possibly that might be the subject of inference which may be explanatory.

Mr. Evarts—But even then we have a right to infer from the publications of his views which I have given. Now to state that his real opinions were different, that would not tend to enlighten us.

The Court—I think it is admissible.

Mr. Evarts—Will your Honor be so good as to note my exception?

Mr. Fullerton—Now, will you go on and give your views?

Mr. Beach—Just state what your present views are on the subject.

The Witness—I have never, since I can remember, since I have come to the years of having any thought at all, entertained any other views on the subject of marriage and divorce than these, which I will express very briefly: First, as to marriage. I hold concerning it that one common opinion throughout all Christendom held, I believe, in all civilized society by all good men and good women—that it is a union of one man and one woman for life, for better, for worse, through storm and calm, not only for life but possibly beyond life. As to divorce, I hold the common opinion entertained, not in this State or in our Knickerbocker Legislature, but that wider and more general opinion which is incorporated in the legislation of the New-England States on the one hand, and in the Western States on the other. It seems to me not generally known that the State of New-York has a very singular and unique and exceptional code of divorce. This State is out of harmony with the sisterhood of States on the subject of divorce. For instance, here under our legislation there is divorce for one solitary cause and for that alone, whereas in Connecticut, in Massachusetts, and in New-Hampshire on the one hand, and in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the Western States on the other, there is divorce for a multitude of reasons. I will give an illustration: I hold, for instance, as the great body of the American people do, that if a woman's husband treats her brutally she is entitled, if she wishes it, to a divorce. I hold that if he neglects to support her, and allows her to go into extreme poverty and privation, she is entitled, if she wishes it, to a divorce. I hold that if he is a habitual drunkard, rendering the life of his wife and children dangerous from his frantic spasms, that she is entitled, if she wishes it, to a divorce. So I might state other grounds on which a woman is entitled, when she wishes it, to a divorce. Now, Sir, these grounds are held legal and valid for divorce in almost every State of the Union except New-York. A woman who goes into a court in New-Haven and says to a Judge and jury that her husband brutally treats her, will get a divorce, because the law does not interfere, but the law permits it. But if a woman, instead of going into a court in New-Haven, should go into a court in Brooklyn, before Judge Reynolds, and produce the same evidence before the Judge and jury, she would get no divorce, and the reply she would receive would be: "Madam, however much we sympathize with you, however much truth there may be in your case, the law of this State peremptorily forbids divorce, except for one cause." I hold that the civilization of our day, the good of society, the peace of the family, the sanctitity of the marriage, all combine to demand that we should change our New-York code of divorce, and adopt in its place the New-England code, or the Western code. Does that answer the question?

Q.—Giving divorce for different causes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It is not your doctrine, then, that husband and wife should be separated at will, according to their notions of propriety, but it should be regulated by law? A.—Certainly, Sir; my only point is that the law should not interfere in such cases as I have named. Let me give you another illustration: For instance, the law of New-Hampshire permits divorce for desertion, the time being one year—that is to say, in New-Hampshire, which is a good old New-England State, if a man runs away from his wife and stays away a year, the law gives her, if she wants it, a divorce, but in the State of New-York a man may run away from his wife and go to China and live there seventy years, and she cannot, however much she may desire it, get a divorce. I would like to ask the intelligent gentlemen of the world why there should be such a law in New-Hampshire, which permits a divorce for one year's desertion, and why there should be such a prohibition of divorce in New-York State for desertion for a longer time.

Q.—Well, then, it is not your doctrine, Mr. Tilton, as I understand you, that a man has a right to desert his wife simply because he has discovered an affinity in another? A.—Certainly not, Sir; that is the doctrine of the devils.

Q.—Is that the doctrine of free love? A.—I don't know that it has any other doctrine except the secret of bad behavior.

HE NEVER ADVOCATED FREE LOVE DOCTRINES.

Q.—Have you ever advocated that doctrine? A.—I have never, and all my writings, and they are a volume, on the subject contain repeated references over and over again of condemnation of free love, written before I had any expectation of finding my own heart pierced with the bitter reflection that there had been free love in my own house, and that my family had been destroyed thereby.

Mr. Beach—There is something said in reference to the publications which were read, Mr. Tilton, toward the sentiment that marriage should continue no longer than there was a union of souls—what do you mean by that?

Mr. Fullerton—Do you mean anything else than that the principle prevailing in Connecticut should prevail everywhere, and that a court of competent jurisdiction should pronounce between a couple where there was such an incompatability of temperament that they could not live together? A.—That is precisely what I mean; that is what is forbidden here by the law. The court may be willing to dissolve the marriage under such circumstances, but the law is against it, while in Connecticut, though the court may not be in favor of it, the law grants a divorce. That is all in a nutshell. I simply wish that the law of this State should be made to resemble the laws of the New-England and Western States.

Q.—Well, you have never advocated any such doctrine as this, that the civil law is to have no control over the subject of divorce? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—Your doctrine is that the law should be more liberal? A.—I want the law to be liberal and assimilated to the laws of the other States.

FRENCH WITH A MASTER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, you have heard read here by Mr. Evarts, a new poem by Theodore Tilton, entitled "French with a Master." I see in one of the verses that reference is made to orange buds—

"Have you in your tresses room
For some orange buds to bloom?"

Why was allusion made to orange buds in that poem? A.—Why, Sir, the meaning must be very apparent. The little poem was the story of a teacher sitting down to give a lesson to a pupil, falling in love with her, and making her a proposal of marriage. He asks her if she has room in her tresses for some orange blossoms. Orange blossoms are the symbol of marriage. The bride wears orange blossoms in her hair. He asks her if she will wear orange blossoms, and if she accepts the orange bud, that is another way of talking marriage.

Q.—And it was to this it had reference in this poem? A.—Certainly.

Q.—You did not mean to convey any indelicacy or immorality in the construction of that poem? A.—On the contrary, Sir, it conveyed a pure and moral idea.

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose it is very apparent, but our friends on the other side will not so regard it.

The Witness—If there is anything bad in that poem it is in the French. It is not correctly printed.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, it's all French to me.

The Witness—It should be "Aime, aime, c'est vivre."

Judge Neilson—That is a misprint, is it?

The Witness—Yes, Sir; but I am afraid I am responsible for the blunder. I am not much of a Frenchman.

Judge Neilson—Well, there is no damage done, I think.

[A considerable pause here occurred, Mr. Fullerton looking for a paper in the possession of counsel for defense.]

Mr. Shearman handed a paper to Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—This is not it.

Mr. Beach (to some reporters)—Have you got one of these letters? there is a pencil letter somewhere; send it back. I want it.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—I will go on with something else, Mr. Tilton, until they find that paper—

Mr. Shearman (handing up paper)—Here it is.

TILTON'S REJOINDER TO HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. Fullerton (after examining paper)—I propose to read article 7, contained in the reply, or Mr. Tilton's rejoinder to Mr. Greeley. The other side read articles 5 and 6. It is as follows:

"I cannot overrate my sense of the importance of woman suffrage. It is an infinitely higher question than the abolition of slavery. Anybody with a human heart could see that the slave ought to be set free. But it takes a finer discernment, a deeper penetration, to discover that woman must be enfranchised. You have proved yourself competent to the lower, but incompetent to the higher, reform. It must go on without you. It loses much by losing your stout pen, but *you* lose more by losing your golden opportunity to make the *Tribune* its banner of battle. Womanhood is a sacred thing, and yet the *Tribune* insults it every day. The centre of the world is home, and yet you bind a chain on the freedom which should reign within it. The chief hell on earth is a marriage profaned, and yet you lock the door to all escape from it. The industrial necessity of our day is better pay for women, and yet you deny them the ballot to procure it. The incentive to prostitution is hunger, and yet you give its victims only a tenth part of man's opportunity to save themselves from it. You are working a cruel wrong to society—undoing the beneficence of a lifetime. And now you quench all hope of your ever showing any future, any growing kindliness toward woman's enfranchisement. Nothing remains for its friends but to fight you as its enemy. Consider, therefore, that war is declared."

WHY BEECHER'S PORTRAIT WAS REMOVED FROM TILTON'S HOUSE.

Mr. Fullerton—I now come to the portrait of Mr. Beecher, which is said to have been removed from your house. Do you remember when it was so removed, Mr. Tilton? A.—I cannot fix the date, Sir, but it was several years ago.

Q.—Perhaps you can tell us the occasion for its removal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Tell us, if you please, what it was? A.—Mrs. Morse had threatened to cut it to pieces.

Q.—State the circumstances under which the threat was made? A.—In the time of 1870—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—If your Honor please, we are not, I suppose, to have conversations between Mrs. Morse and this witness?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, if the result was the removal of this portrait.

Judge Neilson—If you have the fact that it was caused by some threats of hers, without giving the conversation, won't that do?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir. It is imputed to Mr. Tilton as an offense, in some way or other, that this portrait was removed from his dwelling. I don't know what use the other side propose to make of it.

Judge Neilson—He may give the reason.

Mr. Evarts—He has said because Mrs. Morse threatened to cut it to pieces.

Mr. Fullerton—Let us see whether the threat is such as would imply that she would carry it out.

Judge Neilson—If he sent it away to preserve it, I think that is sufficient.

Mr. Beach—It won't appear unless the spirit in which the threat was made is also before us.

Judge Neilson—Well, ask whether it was in jest or earnest.

Mr. Fullerton—I want to show that it was not from affection at all events.

Mr. Evarts—That is to be assumed. She was going to cut it to pieces.

Judge Neilson—Carry away a portion of it, perhaps.

Mr. Evarts—I introduced nothing new on my cross-examination on this subject.

Mr. Beach—You got it first on the cross-examination of Moulton, and now you renew it on the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton.

Judge Neilson—I think you have a right to question for the cause of removal.

Mr. Evarts—They have that.

Judge Neilson—But they cannot give the conversation.

Mr. Evarts—That is what I object to.

Mr. Fullerton—(to the witness)—What kind of a threat did Mrs. Morse make in regard to this portrait?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

Judge Neilson—He may take it.

Mr. Evarts—Will your Honor please be so good as to note my exception.

The Witness—She threatened to plunge her scissors into it.

Q.—Did you think she would carry that threat into execution at the time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was her demeanor?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Fullerton)—You may take that.

The Witness—It was quite in earnest; she was in a frenzy.

Q.—Where was the portrait hanging at the time? A.—It was not hanging.

Q.—Where was it? A.—It was in my house standing on the floor; I had taken it down from the wall shortly after July 3, and a very short time after that Mrs. Morse told me—

Mr. Evarts—I object to any conversation.

Judge Neilson, (to the witness)—You received this threat?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—You removed it for preservation? A.—Yes, Sir; I put it in the closet at first, and I was afraid she would invade the house and seek it out, and so I sent it to Mr. Moulton.

Judge Neilson—That accounts for it.

THE CORRESPONDENCE WHICH HIS WIFE LEFT BEHIND HER.

Mr. Fullerton—You have been asked whether your wife took anything with her when she left your house; I want to ask this other question, Mr. Tilton, what she left behind her, when she left the house, in the shape of correspondence. Do you recollect of finding any of her correspondence after she left? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you find it? A.—In a little out-of-the-way closet, under lock and key; I found a number of letters written by Mr. Beecher to her, some of them without signature—some of which have since been in evidence—along with a box of photographs of his face.

Mr. Beach—What among?

The Witness—Among various books he had given to her.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, how does this become a subject of pertinent inquiry from any cross-examination of mine? The only question of mine was, whether she took anything when she left the house, and he said she took nothing but his love and good-will. Now, is that a basis to introduce all that was left in the house?

Judge Neilson—No.

Mr. Fullerton—Strictly speaking, I ought to have asked that on the direct examination.

Judge Neilson—If there is any omission you have a right to ask it now.

Mr. Fullerton—It is an omission.

Judge Neilson—They can cross-examine upon it thereafter.

Mr. Evarts—If my learned friend puts it upon that ground—

Judge Neilson—I so understand it.

Mr. Beach—A portion of it came to our notice only since our direct examination was closed.

Mr. Evarts—Then your Honor will recognize the necessity of holding counsel to the strict rule, inasmuch as it is partly an examination.

Judge Neilson—Yes, it ought to be so.

A BOX OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Mr. Fullerton (showing witness a box)—Look at the box and contents which I now show you and say where you found it. A.—I found it, Sir, in the same spot in which I found Mr. Beecher's letters to Mrs. Tilton. Letters I mean which have been given in evidence.

Q.—Describe that spot more particularly, Mr. Tilton? A.—It was a little closet about as high as that. [Holding his hand about three feet from the floor.]

Q.—Do not say as high as that; please tell how high it was? A.—It was a little closet about three feet high and three feet wide, in a corner of the room. It was filled with gifts that Mr. Beecher had made, among them this box.

Mr. Evarts—That is not a description of the closet, if your Honor please. I object to this. When he is asked to describe a closet he introduces evidence that it contained gifts from Mr. Beecher. That does not describe the closet.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, it does describe the closet, by describing what was in it.

Mr. Evarts—No, no, my learned friend cannot make that out.

Mr. Beach—If you describe a man, you describe what is in him, pretty much.

Mr. Evarts—Well, well, that is well enough, perhaps, to point a witticism; but still, it is not a description of a closet to give the contents of the closet. You have a right to give the contents of the closet, but when you are describing a closet you cannot give its contents.

Mr. Fullerton—The objection, then, is just this—that the evidence given by the witness is not responsive to my question, and not that it is improper in itself.

Mr. Evarts—The objection is that it is not evidence in chief; it was not given at the outset, and now it is not covered by this inadvertence.

Mr. Fullerton—It is covered by the ruling of his Honor that, being omitted by an inadvertence, it can now be given.

Mr. Evarts—I do not understand that my learned friend says that all evidence concerning this subject of gifts, or what not, was omitted by inadvertence. Whenever my learned friend puts himself upon that, that the whole evidence touching gifts between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton was omitted by inadvertence, then we will have to deal with it on that proposition; but I have not understood him to put himself on that.

Mr. Fullerton—And the reason why my learned friend has not so understood it is simply that I have not done it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, exactly—

Mr. Fullerton—Now, if the Court please, I propose to show where that box was found, and where those letters were found; I propose to show the character of the closet—what it was used for; and for the purpose of showing the intent of putting those things there, I propose to show what else was there—that it was a place for keeping these gifts, that they were kept there secretly, out of the way, where they did not meet the eye of any one about the house. I suppose it is proper for me to show that.

Judge Neilson—You say this subject did not occur to you on your direct examination?

Mr. Fullerton—I knew nothing of this box and its contents on the direct examination; it has come to my knowledge since. I did know, however, that these three or four letters which have been spoken of were left behind by Mrs. Tilton, and that Mr. Tilton found them after her abandonment of the house, but I did not know that they were found in that closet, and I meant to ask on the direct examination whether he found those letters after Mrs. Tilton left the house.

Mr. Evarts—That is covered by the inadvertence; that is covered by your Honor's ruling. Now, all the rest is not introduced by any cross-examination of mine, and is not in any way an inadvertence, and therefore it is not a proper inquiry.

Judge Neilson—Well I guess we had better have the closet opened and see what is in it.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well, your Honor, I have got it open, but my friend wants to shut it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—How it would affect Mr. Beecher as to where this lady kept the presents he gave her; if he gave presents clandestinely that is one thing; but if a person quite openly has kept in a closet things, or with this or that degree of privacy, what has that to do with us?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, a present generally keeps the character that is impressed upon it when it was given.

Mr. Beach—I think that if we could show that if this lady wore a concealed locket given her by Mr. Beecher, with his portrait, we could show it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, you would, no doubt, if you could.

Mr. Beach—Well, I do not know; we have some little compassion.

Q.—You found this box and its contents, I understand you, in this little closet? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was that closet used for in the house?

Mr. Evarts—I object to that; to the inquiry what the closet was used for.

The Witness—I do not know; the same as any closet about the house.

Q.—Are these [exhibiting the contents of the box to the witness] all likenesses of Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—All different likenesses; taken in different attitudes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer these in evidence.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Fullerton)—Let us look at them.

Mr. Fullerton hands the photographs, six in number, to Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—What are these for?

Mr. Fullerton—To show that they are good likenesses, in the first place, and, in the second place, that Mrs. Tilton had them.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I do not know what there is about this evidence that is considered of any importance. I am willing the jury should see them.

Mr. Beach—The counsel is willing that the jury should see them.

Mr. Evarts—I am willing that the jury should see them, but I do not see what evidence they are in this case. They might have seen them at Sarony's, where they were taken, at any time.

Mr. Fullerton—They could not have seen them after they were taken from Sarony's, you may depend.

Mr. Evarts—Why, certainly; they took more than one copy.

Mr. Fullerton—They did not copy them; they did not copy those found in the cupboard.

Mr. Evarts—I object, and this illustrates the point of the objection: Anything you trace to Mr. Beecher in the way of a presentation of photographs may have such weight as my learned friends will give it and your Honor and the jury think it deserves, but the fact of finding half a dozen photographs of Mr. Beecher in the possession of this lady certainly does not tend to prove anything in issue here. We should, all of us, be very unwilling, I think, to judge by any such trivial circumstance as having a print of a public picture in the possession of a person.

Mr. Fullerton—A single one might not be suspicious, but when you find seven of them then you begin to regard it with some degree of suspicion; and the force of the inference to be drawn from this fact does not depend at all upon whether Mr. Beecher gave these pictures to the lady or not; I think the inference is to be drawn from the fact that pictures of him are found in her possession.

Judge Neilson—But the learned counsel says there is nothing in that to implicate Mr. Beecher; it might be without his knowledge.

Mr. Fullerton—Very true, it might be without his knowledge, but at the same time it indicates to some extent the degree of regard and affection which this lady may entertain for him. And it may enable the jury to come to a conclusion in regard to another branch of this case with more facility; and in connection with these affectionate letters written by her, I think it is very competent evidence in this case, and the fact to which I wish to call the attention of the jury is that no two pictures are alike.

Judge Neilson—You might take down a description of them generally.

Mr. Fullerton—The most of them are taken by the same artist but in different attitudes, and the inference is that they were taken at different times.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I do not know that. They may all have been taken at the same time, but my learned friend exposes, as I think, the defect of his testimony. If we were trying Mrs. Tilton then the possession of these pictures might be some evidence, because that would be her act in some degree—her having them; but they say that Mrs. Tilton's act of getting these pictures, not from Mr. Beecher but from any source, and having them in her possession, is evidence against Mr. Beecher.

IDENTIFYING LETTERS.

Q.—Look at the two letters now shown you, being exhibits 13 and 18, and say whether they were among those you found in the cupboard after Mrs. Tilton left the house.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Fullerton)—Are those among the ones already proved.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir, they are already proved.

Mr. Evarts—Are these photographs in evidence or not?

Judge Neilson—No; we have the description of them; the description of them goes down, only.

Mr. Fullerton—But they are in evidence, your Honor.

Judge Neilson—That is, they have been shown to the jury.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, shown to the jury, exhibited to the jury. They are in evidence the same as an instrument is put in evidence in a case of homicide; it does not go into the case bodily.

Mr. Evarts—I interpose my exception in the way of any evidence of that kind, if your Honor holds that it may be given in evidence.

Judge Neilson—I think that they are not in evidence, but a description of them.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be so good as to note our exception to the fact of the pictures or their description being given in evidence.

Q.—What do you say as to these two letters? A.—What is your question?

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—We want it in the record how your Honor rules.

Judge Neilson—The stenographer will read what is taken down.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well, Sir. Will you read [to the stenographer] what has been taken down in regard to these pictures?

The stenographer read as desired.

Mr. Fullerton (handing a photograph to witness)—Look at that signature there and tell in whose handwriting it is.

Witness—Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Beecher's own handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—"H. W. Beecher"—it is in his handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Well that is a good enough description of that one.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I don't think there is any point to be taken between the pictures and their description; I mean, as matter of legal objection, and I should as lieve have the pictures in as their description. I think the legal point is the same.

The Court—I don't know.

Mr. Evarts—So it strikes me; but if they are entitled to prove, as against Mr. Beecher, anything concerning the pictures, why they might be entitled to prove the pictures themselves.

The Court—It is a circumstance in the case.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; I don't think it is of much consequence.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Look at that, and see if it is like one you found in the closet.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Exhibits Nos. 72, 13, and 20 you found in the closet after your wife went away? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I should like to understand definitely from the court how far these are to be regarded in evidence, because it will be necessary to show them to the jury and comment on them.

The Court—I am inclined to think that they may be regarded as in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception.

A LITTLE CHAP.

Mr. Fullerton—If the court please, we have found another picture which we did not before observe. [Mr. Fullerton here held up a miniature ferrotype of Mr. Beecher.]

Mr. Evarts—Let me see it.

The Court—Has that picture been framed?

Mr. Beach—No, Sir, with the exception of a paper frame.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Evarts).—I should be a little suspicious if I found my wife with five or six of your photographs lying about; so you had better look out.

Mr. Fullerton to the stenographer—Mark that little chap. [Laughter. The "little chap" was passed up to the jury and examined.]

Mr. Fullerton (holding a letter in his band)—Mr. Shearman did not read all this letter. I will read the balance.

TILTON TO HIS WIFE.

MONONGAHELA HOUSE, PITTSBURG, Jan 30, 1868.

MY DARLING—I am here in one of my old familiar and favorite hotels. A good welcome has always awaited me in this smoky, Presbyterian city. From the beginning my audiences have been large—none ever larger than to-night's, which filled every tier of the Academy of Music. I had full liberty of utterance, and spoke as well as I usually succeed in doing when I do my best.

Perhaps your loving letters, which awaited my arrival, and greeted me as with a kiss, had something to do with my good spirits and my evening's success.

All the colored men in the hotel know me, and are full of attentions. My face gets shaved with unusual care, my boots get blacked to an unwonted polish, and my hot bath is arranged with noticeable nicety.

I am now well established in my new housekeeping, and my plan of traveling with a trunk, instead of a mere carpet bag, is a great addition to my comfort; in fact, it is a positive luxury, and my little reticule has become quite a curiosity shop. It contains my New Testament, the *North American Review*, a new English tooth-brush, a long patent-pointed lead-pencil, a little portfolio for writing in the cars, a comb and brush, a wisp broom, a railroad map, a roll of letter stamps, and a wad of ice-cream candy.

My trunk is carefully set right once a day, but gets dreadfully topsy turvied in the baggage-man's hands. On opening it I always find the stockings sticking among the shirt-bosoms, and the handkerchiefs scattered about among the legs of my flannel drawers. It is lucky that I carry no bottles of wine, for they would be broken a dozen times a day, and my shirts would be of the color of robin redbreast's bill. A gentleman to-night said that the Pittsburg papers had lately quoted your remarks about your poor children, and he wondered whether or not so young a looking man as I could lawfully have so many.

All this day, while riding hither in the cars from Cleveland, (for I had to go all the way to Cleveland to get here in time for my lecture to-night,) I spent in writing an article to the *Independent*, entitled "The Tongue of Fire; Or, Extemporaneous Preaching."

I inclose a hundred-dollar bill. Perhaps it is risky to send money by the mail in large amounts, but I must leave too early in the morning to get a draft at the bank. Use it according to your discretion in paying the debts. I hope I did not frighten you with the long list of them which I sent in my last letter. I simply made that exact statement in order to apprise my cashier and business agent.

Mr. Fullerton—The balance Mr. Shearman read.

THE CAUSE OF HIS MOODINESS.

Q.—I will call your attention, Mr. Tilton, to this other letter read by Mr. Shearman, dated Jan. 26, 1868.

Mr. Beach—Is that the date of it?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. It is written in lead pencil, and I will call your attention to this paragraph: "The secret of my moodiness has been dissatisfaction, not with you, but with myself. I used once to like to be estimated by my own better thoughts, but of late years all such estimates of me have been horribly repulsive to my mind. They have revealed myself in the character of a hypocrite, a deceiver, a public sepulchre filled with dead men's bones; above all things it has been dreadful to hear praises of myself from you and Florence," &c. Now I ask you what occasioned you to write in that strain at that time?

Mr. Evarts—That we object to, Sir.

The Court—We will take it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The language must speak for itself.

The Court—He may say if there was any circumstance—any circumstance which caused him to speak thus.

Mr. Evarts—And this is calling for matter that is not in evidence, and was not introduced by us. He proposes to read letters from one side and another without any regard to the relation of these parties one toward the other.

The Court—But this is a letter put in by you, and it calls, perhaps, for some circumstances that tend to illustrate that.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps it is imaginable that there may be some answer that would be within the rules.

The Court—He is simply asking on a matter you brought out.

Mr. Evarts—But as for asking the witness to explain the moods and feelings that he has expressed in these letters it strikes me that it is within the rule, and if it relates to anything that concerns husband and wife it is excluded by that rule.

Mr. Beach—Where they give in evidence a declaration of a party, I submit it is always competent to prove by the party what he meant by that, and what was the sense in which it was used.

The Court—The inquiry is, what led him to this.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

The Court—We will allow this and proceed.

Mr. Fullerton—And in this connection I will call the attention of the witness to where he signs himself, "Yours, in dust and ashes."

Mr. Evarts—That opens up another line of inquiry which is not called for by the cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton—It does not open up any new matter. When he puts in a letter with the view of using what is in it against him, I submit it is proper to ask under what circumstances he came to write it, and that the witness should answer.

The Court—There are certain things proper, undoubtedly, and I think we will take this and see what it is.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be good enough to note our exception.

Mr. Fullerton—Look at my question—my question is. What occasioned you to write letters of the character and description to which I called your attention?

Mr. Beach—He will speak of the letter of Jan. 26, 1868, to which I first called his attention.

Witness—I have no particular recollection of that letter more than of other letters—of that special mood more than of other similar moods. The reading of the letters has thrown up to the surface many similar experiences of mine grounded in early religious convictions which in later years were passing through my mind, causing me great suffering. I can only explain it, Sir, by reference to myself, which perhaps may not be appropriate on this occasion.

Mr. Beach—It is necessary that you should do it.

Mr. Fullerton—I think you had better do it, Mr. Tilton.

Witness—I was brought up from my early childhood under the dominion of the extremest school of the old Presbyterian faith. I learned it when I was a boy, a very small boy, under ten years of age. I received it from the hands of Dr. Alexander, and from my early childhood I was accustomed to take these straight and majestic views of life and the future, the magnificence of God's goodness, the perfection of his purity in comparison with which any human character was dwarfed and shriveled. In the earlier years of my life I spent very much time—I was going to say like a monk in a monastery—I was a religious ascetic; I would have cut off my right hand rather than have written a letter on the Sabbath day; I was extreme and rigid; the sense of the other world was powerful with me; I was brought up to the conviction that all men are miserable sinners, and when I came of later years to abandon that view of God and of human character still the resonance of these views left their echoes in my mind; I always heard them walking along the street, and hearing the touch of an organ in the church will to this very hour bring back to me all the reverberations of that old theology. And so my letters, many of them written in a languid hour after having exhausted my physical strength by speaking, going to a hotel between 10 o'clock and midnight, express those moods. I cannot describe to you, Sir, the intellectual sufferings that I had for two or three years which I passed, turning from that in which I was sincerely grounded, and which cost me four years of struggle and laceration to get through with. It made me a moody man, at times a disagreeable man; looking into myself, I thought myself a bad man. I humbled myself in dust and ashes. I think any man does who has a sense of God; never mind what his views are, the early education comes rolling up like a wave, and it comes upon me just the same as ever. I don't know whether my description is intelligible to you or not.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, in this connection state—

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor, do you consider this evidence as within the rule?

The Court—Yes, Sir; besides, it is proper to testify that when he wrote a certain letter he was sick, or had the gout, or had been three years without sleep, or any other circumstance of that kind qualifying his own condition.

Mr. Evarts—The witness says he has no recollection concerning any particular expression.

The Court—He wants to explain the general statement. Then he says he has had varied religious experiences of late years.

Mr. Beach—He does not say he has no recollection of a particular expression in the letter.

The Court—I think we will let it stand.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note my exception. We make a motion to strike out, and we except to the ruling of the court.

THE CHANGE OF RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT.

Mr. Fullerton—I understand, Mr. Tilton, it gave you great anguish when you were undergoing this change of religious sentiment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In giving up your old views for new ones? A.—Yes, Sir. For a period of four years there were many days and hours in which, if I should describe my inner life, I should have to borrow Cowper's figure where he speaks of the frog groping through the Oozes of Acheron.

Q.—Are these expressions of humility and self-abasement which are found throughout this correspondence the result of this change in religious sentiment?

Mr. Evarts—That we object to. Generalizations of this kind in reference to this correspondence, and the assigning the reason by a leading question of that character, are not material to this re-direct examination. Let him read the letter, and if there is anything in his memory that enables him to assign one fact that bears on what is expected to be developed here, that is what should be done. But a good many letters have been read, and a good many forms of expression have been used, and now my learned friend asks him whether in the course of this correspondence these depreciatory phrases were not the result of this religious excitement.

The Court—The question ought not to be leading; otherwise, I think he may answer it.

Mr. Evarts—It certainly is very wide in the explanation of words expressive of internal feelings.

Mr. Fullerton—This correspondence runs through many years, and at times we find Mr. Tilton in moods of despondency.

The Court—And you seek to account for that?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—He seeks to account for it in that way.

Mr. Fullerton—He seeks to account for it in that way. It is only proper that he should account for it, because these expressions of humility and self-abasement might be turned to a different account by and by, unless they are explained.

Mr. Evarts—Let the stenographer read the question.

The question being read, Mr. Evarts said: "I object to it in substance, and as leading."

Witness—May I answer?

The Court—He objects to the question as leading.

Mr. Fullerton—It is leading, it is true, but it is allowable, considering the circumstances and the subject of the inquiry.

The Court—I think it is easy to modify the question.

WHAT OCCASIONED THESE EXPRESSIONS OF HUMILITY.

Mr. Fullerton—What occasioned, then, these expressions of humility?

The Court—What relation, if any, had his condition, as described by him, to these self-depreciatory statements?

Mr. Fullerton—What occasioned these expressions of despondency and humiliation to which attention has been called?

Mr. Evarts—That we object to.

The Court—Now answer.

Witness—They were occasioned by the inward struggles which I have already described.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir. Now I call your attention to the letter of your wife put in evidence by the other side, dated Feb. 28, 1869, in which she quotes from your letters as follows—

Mr. Beach—There are various expressions—not cheerful moods—and then it goes in to quote the phrase.

Mr. Fullerton—As bearing on these extreme moods are these epistles signed "Yours in dust and ashes," "Yours doggedly," "God help your sorrowful and groaning husband," "Yours achingly," and so forth. How do you account for these expressions? A.—I can't account for them in detail; I don't know what called out that letter; any particular sentence that might have applied to the general mood out of which such letters were written, or that mood of self-abasement which so often came upon me in consequence of my early education, and which still clouds me at times.

WHAT CHANGE DID HIS RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS UNDERGO?

Q.—Now, in this connection, Mr. Tilton, I will ask you what change your religious sentiments did undergo?

The Court—What change did your religious sentiments undergo?

Mr. Fullerton—It meets another branch of the case to which I should put an inquiry by and by, so I may as well dispose of it now.

The Court—I know it does.

Witness—I hardly know in what words to speak accurately of the change. It was a passage from extreme Calvinistic views—not merely ordinary Presbyterian views, but extreme, severe, overpowering Calvinistic views. I passed from this to the more genial view of God, of kindly disposition toward men. I think that removed from my mind the apprehensions of future judgment that was to come. I suppose the one great point thought on which my chief struggle took place was on what theologians call the deity of Jesus Christ. I had been brought up to recognize Jesus of Nazareth as the Lord Jehovah, and I passed from that to the Unitarian view, which recognizes Him as master and teacher, but still less in degree than God the Father; and I had held the one view with such tenacity that it had gone down to the depths of my conviction so far that the displacement of it shook me to the very foundations of my life. I reeled under it, and the misery which it brought to me was all the greater because I was not able to speak about those views to Elizabeth without giving her great pain; so my mouth became closed. Perhaps I ought to say, in accounting for some of the letters, that I made a pledge to her some years before, when I first went on my journeying, that I would always write to her my exact inner self, whether good or bad. I made it a point of honor with me to tell her of my behavior, whether it was selfish, fretful or peevish, or whether I thought I was conquering myself. I never concealed anything further from her, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I move to strike out that. Mr. Tilton, it is not responsive to the question.

The Court—I think we will let it stand, Sir. It is a negative and does not do you any harm.

Q.—Can you give us the date of this change in your views? A.—I don't remember the date, but I can tell the circumstances out of which it grew.

Q.—State them, please. A.—I became editor of the *Independent* when I was quite young. My hands were immediately filled with public questions—the anti-slavery movement, the prosecution of the war, the reconstruction of the Union. I used that journal, which was essentially a religious and theological newspaper—I used it, not for any religious or theological purpose, but for these moral purposes. I occupied my mind with this, and during that pendency—during the pendency of these public questions I never had leisure to examine the foundation of those religious opinions in which I had been brought up from childhood; but when slavery was abolished and the war was over, and my occupation, in a certain sense, was gone, then, finding a religious paper on my hands, I turned to examine the theology in which I had been reared from childhood, and it gradually faded away before my vision, and then came the struggle to which I have referred.

Q.—And where were you attending divine service during this interval? A.—At Plymouth Church.

THE DOCTRINES OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH THE ORIGIN OF THE CHANGE.

Q.—Had the doctrines taught there anything to do with this change? A.—Yes, Sir; I think that the doctrines taught there were the origin of the change. I think I simply carried the changes which Mr. Beecher has introduced into modern theology and thought a step or two further than he has carried them.

Q.—Do you believe in the existence of a God? A.—Yes, Sir, very profoundly.

Q.—In His omniscience and omnipresence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you believe in the Divinity of Christ? A.—I do with a proper limitation as to the meaning of the word "divinity;" I believe in the Divinity as contra-distinguished from the Deity. In other words, if you will permit me to explain, perhaps you noticed in one of the letters which Mrs. Tilton wrote to me, she speaks of a sermon of Mr. Beecher with the title "The Divinity of Man." Now, I hold in a still larger and broader, and more far-reaching sense, the Divinity of Christ; at the same time I do not rank in my thoughts the functions and character of Jesus Christ with the functions and character of God the Father. I did in my childhood; I have ceased so to do, and that is the principal form of the change in my opinions.

Q.—It amounts to about this, I think, Mr. Tilton, that you are nearer a Unitarian than anything else. A.—Yes, Sir; only I am not a member of any sect.

Mr. Fullerton (to the court)—It is after the time of adjournment, Sir; I propose to stop here.

The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS MADE—GOOD SERVICE DONE AT BELLEVUE—THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

The annual report of the Training School for Nurses at Bellevue Hospital has been received. During the year the work in the hospital has gradually extended itself, and there are now nine wards under charge of the nurses of the school, as follows: Three female medical, three female surgical, and three male surgical. The fact that new wards were urged upon the school during the year by the physicians in charge, who have watched the work of the school in the hospital from its commencement, would seem to prove their approbation of its results, and their appreciation of the difference between the services of intelligent women striving day by day to perfect themselves in a deliberately chosen profession and the labors of the uneducated and often overworked nurses who have charge of the wards outside of the school.

During the year 117 applications for admission were received, some personal and some by letter. From many of the applicants nothing further was heard after the sending of the "rules" and the accompanying letter of explanation. In many cases the applicants fall below the standard, mentally or physically, or are prevented by domestic reasons from binding themselves to any given length of service. But generally the two years demanded from the probationers is the stumbling block; the thoroughness to be learned by one year's faithful work in the wards, and a second year spent in training others, thus gaining the valuable experience only possible to acquire by putting knowledge to the practical test of use, counts as nothing with most American women, and it is this contentment with a superficial rather than with a thorough education, that has so far proved one of the chief troubles. Once fairly launched in their work, the pupils, almost without exception, learn to love it, and become as deeply interested in their cases as if their patients were not generally wretched, friendless paupers.

Of the 118 applicants, twenty-nine were accepted. At the close of their month of probation nine left, five as entirely unfitted for the work, one as unwilling to do night duty, two for want of health; one, not having sufficiently "counted the cost," could not live apart from her family. One of the pupils who entered the school in 1873 was dismissed, two broke their written pledges and left, and one is now Superintendent of the Boston Training School. As the complete training promised the probationers could not be secured without practice in obstetrical cases, application was made in February to the Medical Board for the nursing of the three lying-in wards at Bellevue. In May the offer was accepted, and the nurses entered upon their new field of service. But the puerperal fever then infecting these wards increased at such an alarming rate that in June they were broken up and the patients all transferred to a pavilion at Charity Hospital. This for the present deprives the nurses of practice in lying-in cases, but as there is in contemplation the erection of a Maternity Pavilion attached to Bellevue, it is expected that this will be only a temporary lack.

In December last Dr. Bryan, House Surgeon, and Dr. Murray, House Physician, were requested to examine the nurses who had been in the school one year or over, to ascertain how far their education had been successful and in what points they might be considered deficient. Their report was highly satisfactory, and was referred by the Medical Board to the Committee on Examination of Qualifications of Nurses.

MADAME: At the stated monthly meeting of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, held on the 30th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, appreciating the improvement in the care of the sick and injured in the wards of the hospital under the "trained nurses," hereby express their approval of the efforts of the Managers of the Training School for Nurses, believing that in the success of the school not only the hospital will be benefited, but also that facilities will be offered to the public for procuring competant private nurses. It was further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Training School for Nurses, duly signed by the President and Secretary of the Medical Board.

Very respectfully yours,
A. CLARK, M. D., President.
WM. M. POLK, M. D., Secretary *pro tem.*

During the year lectures upon a variety of subjects were given to the class by a number of eminent physicians and surgeons.

In regard to the aims of the institution the report says: "We had two distinct aims in the establishment of our school at Bellevue. One, to make this great hospital a place where the respectable poor could be tenderly and skillfully nursed, and where even the most degraded of paupers would be sure of kindly and patient care. The other, flowing naturally from the first, as effect from cause, the training yearly of a band of experienced, obedient, devoted nurses for service in private cases, or among the poor. Requiring as we do two years for our complete course of instruction, we cannot graduate our first group of pupils until next Spring; then, and every succeeding year, we expect to send forth a class of trained nurses. In addition to these we send to private families during their second year of service such of our women as the Superintendent can best spare from their work of training probationers. This is a very important branch of our work, the extra wages of these women being one of the very few offsets to the continual demands upon our treasury. During the year nurses have been sent to twelve private families.

The report closes with a strong appeal to the public for financial assistance. It says: "Training nurses is expensive work, and this report cannot close without a statement of our financial condition, and a strong appeal to our friends to help us to that best of regular incomes, a large subscription list. In February, 1873, the public generously intrusted us with $22,385 for the establishment of our school; donations and subscriptions since received swell the amount to $24,793. Of that sum we have remaining only about $4,500. The renting and furnishing first of one, and later, of a second house, for our Nurses' Home, the salaries of our Superintendent and of the Matron of the home, the wages of our nurses, $10 to probationers, $16 to head nurses, each ward being worked by one head-nurse and two probationers, their board, lodging, and washing, servants' wages, and the various incidental expenses, that, in spite of the most rigid economy, will help to swell the list of sundries, form our expenses. Our receipts are the wages paid by the hospital to nine of our nurses, at the rate of one nurse to each ward, with $10 for the monthly board of each of these women; the wages paid to nurses sent to private cases; donations and, alas! a very small subscription list. These make a most insufficient income wherewith to meet our yearly expenses of about $12,000, and we would earnestly plead with all, for our work concerns all the human brotherhood, for help. Will not every kind donor of two years ago supplement his generosity with a regular subscription? Will not every doctor who understands the value to his profession of good nursing, every family that has one dear invalid or one "vacant chair" in its midst, every sympathetic heart that yearns to avert suffering, and every follower of the "Great Physician," come to our aid, and by a yearly subscription strengthen our hands to make the Training School a great success, and a blessing to the whole country

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700 Western Union..c.	72⅜
600 do.	72½
1000 do.	72⅝
700 do....s3.	72¼
700 do.	72¼
400 do.	72⅜
1500 do.	72½
500 do....b3.	72½
200 Pacific Mail	32½
100 do.	32⅝
300 do.	32¾
1700 do.	32⅞
400 do....b3.	32⅞
500 do.	32¾
200 do.	32⅝
300 do....c.	32⅝
100 do....b3.	32¾
100 do....s3.	32⅝
300 do.	32¾
900 do.	32⅞
800 do.	33
600 do....b3.	33
1000 do.	33⅛
1000 do.	33
800 do.	32⅞
200 do.	32⅞
200 North-western	43¾
600 do.	43⅝
200 do.	43½
100 do....b60.	43⅝
200 do.	43⅝
600 do.	43¾
100 North-west. Pf.	55⅞
100 do.	56
3000 Union Pacific	40⅜
3200 do.	40¼
500 do....c.	40⅜
500 do....s3.	40⅜
900 Lake Shore	73
100 do.	72⅞
100 do....c.	73
500 do.	73⅛
200 do.	73¼
300 Rock Island	103½
35 do.	103½
200 do....b3.	103⅝
200 do.	103⅝
100 do....b3.	103¾
100 Tol. & Wabash.s3.	13
100 do.	13⅛
100 Erie Railway	28⅛
400 St. Paul	34¾
300 do.	34⅝
100 do....s3.	34¾
100 do.	34⅞
100 do.	35
100 C., C. & I. C.	5¾
100 do....c.	5⅞
600 Ohio & Miss...s3.	26⅝
300 do.	26¾
100 do....s3.	26⅝
40 do.	26⅝
1100 do.	26⅝
600 do.	26¾
100 do....c.	26¾
700 do.	26⅞
100 do....s3.	26¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R....b. c.	118⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64....12.	117⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	119⅝
1,500 do....12.	119⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...b. c.	118½
500 do....small.	118
5,000 do....12.	118½
$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....small.	118¾
2,000 U. S. 6s,'81,C.	119⅞
2,000 do.	119¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....12.	119⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C....12.	115
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	119½
1,500 U. S. 5s,10-40, C....12.	116⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N.Y.S. 7s,B.C.	106½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S.	45
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.	113¼
2,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div.	77
10,000 Chi. & N.W. C. C. G. Bonds.	81½
5,000 do.	81¼
1,000 Gal.& Chi. 1st.	104
1,000 Pac. 7s, guar. by S. of Mo.	101¼
1,000 C. Pac. G. Bds.	96¾
1,000 C.Pac.S.A.Bs.	105
1,000 U.P.7s,L.G.b.c.	94¾
5,000 U. Pacific 1st.	93⅜
5,000 do.	93½
12,000 do.	93⅜
5,000 U. Pacific S. F.	86⅝
3,000 do.	86½
25,000 do.	86⅝
10,000 do.	86¾
3,000 P.R. of Mo.1st.	89¾
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st	108
500 C., P. & A...n.	100½
10,000 C. Pac. 1st, S. J. B....b. c.	86
15,000 Del. & H. Reg. Bonds, '84	105¾
1,000 S.P.Eds. of Mo.	71¾
1,000 Tol., P. & War. 1st, W. D.	65
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87.	99
1,000 G. W. 1st. '88.	77½
7 Bank of Com'ce.	120¼
23 do.	120½
70 Merchants' Bank.	120
6 Metropol'n Bank.	130½
300 W. U. Tel....b.c.	72⅜
200 do.	72¼
100 do....s5.	72¼
400 do.	72⅜
300 do.	72½
100 do.	72½
100 do.	72⅝
100 do.	72¾
200 do....s3.	72⅝
1200 do.	72⅝
500 do.	72⅝
400 do.	72½
400 do.	72½
12 Del. & H. Canal.	113
6 do....b. c.	113
100 Erie....b. c.s3.	28
200 do.	28⅛
200 Pacific Mail...b.c.	32⅞
700 do.	32¾
200 do....s3.	32¾
400 do.	32⅞
1600 do.	33
200 do.	32⅞
1000 do.	32⅞
700 do....b3.	33
100 do....s3.	32⅞
800 do.	32¾
200 do.	32⅞
900 do.	32⅞
10 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.	101¼
100 Mich. Cen...b. c.	75¼
100 H. & St. J.b.c.s3.	21
100 L.S.& M.S.b.c.s3.	73⅛
200 do.	73⅛
400 do.	73¼
300 do.	73⅛
100 do.	73¼
30 do.	73⅛
50 do....s3.	73⅛
100 do.	73¼
180 C.&P.G'td.b.c.s3.	91
100 do....e.	91
500 U. Pacific.b.c.s3.	40⅜
500 do.	40½
500 do....b3.	40⅜
300 do....b3.	40⅜
1100 do....b3.	40½
100 do....b3.	40¼
800 do.	40⅜
100 Chi. & N. W.b.c.	43⅝
200 do....c.	43¾
100 do.	43⅞
400 do.	44
100 do....b3.	44⅛
500 do.	44
100 do.	44
200 do....s3.	44
200 do.	43⅞
200 C. & N. W.Pf.b.c.	56½
100 do.	56¼
100 N. J. Cen....b. c.	107¾
93 do.	108
100 Chi. & R. I....b. c.	103¾
100 do.	103⅝
90 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G'td....b. c.	97¼
100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s.	35
100 do.	34⅞
700 do.	35
1300 do.	35¼
700 do.	35⅛
100 do.	35
400 do.	35¼
50 do.	35¼
200 do.	35⅛
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	55¾
50 do.	56
100 do....b3.	55¾
100 do.	55¾
400 do.	56
10 C., B. & Q...b. c.	109
10 do.	108⅞
100 do....b3.	109
100 D., L. & W...b.c.	109¼
30 T., W. & W..b. c.	12¾
100 do.	12⅞
200 do.	13
800 do.	12⅞
200 do....s3.	12¾
100 do....s5.	12¾
500 do.	12½
100 Atl. & P. Pf...b.c.	14⅜
100 Ohio & Miss.b.c.	26¾
500 do.	26¾
100 do....c.	26½
1100 do.	26⅝
300 do.	26¾
200 do....c.	26¾
400 do.	26⅞
200 do....s3.	26¾
100 C., C. & I. C.b. c.	5¾
200 do.	6

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000 N. Y. C. 1st,R.	111¼
15 Del. & Hud.	113
400 Western Union	72⅝
200 do....b3.	72½
100 do....b3.	72½
100 do.	72⅝
200 Pac. Mail....b3.	32⅞
200 do.	32⅞
1600 do.	33
200 do....s3.	33
100 do....c.	33
400 Erie Railway	28⅛
100 do.	28
200 Mich. Central	75
100 Lake Shore....b3.	73¼
1700 Union Pacific	40⅜
300 do....s3.	40⅜
100 St. Paul	35⅛
200 do.	35¼
100 North-western.s3.	43⅞
200 do.	43⅞
100 do....s10.	43¾
600 do.	43⅞
100 North-west. Pref.	56
100 Ohio & Miss...s5.	26¾
300 do....s3.	26¾
300 do.	26½
500 do.	26⅝
200 do....b3.	26¾
15 Del., L. & West.	109½
100 do.	109⅜
100 Tol. & Wab....s3.	12½
200 do.	12⅜
500 do.	12⅜
500 do.	12¼
100 do....c.	12¼
500 do.	12⅛
300 do.	12
200 do....s3.	11⅞
100 do.	11¾
300 do.	11⅞
800 do.	12
100 do.	12⅛
100 do.	12
800 do.	11⅞
100 do....c.	12
200 do.	12⅛
50 Rock Island	103¾
100 Chic. & Al. Pref.	112
300 At. & Pac. P...s3.	14¼
100 C., C. & I. C.	5⅞
100 do....s3.	5¾
100 Pac. R. of Mo.	45¼
100 do.	45
500 do.	44¾
200 do....c.	44¾
100 do....b3.	45
100 do.	44½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64....b. c.	117⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	119⅝
$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. N. '65	118⅝
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	119⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. B.	96¾
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s 1st.	106
17,000 U. P., S. F.	86¾
5,000 W. Pac. bds.	87⅞
1,000 O. & M., 2d.	82
2,000 C. & N. W'n C. C. G'd. B'ds.	81¼
2,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.	105
3200 W. U. Tel., b.c.	72⅝
500 do....b3.	72⅝
1100 do....s3.	72½
700 do....b3.	72⅝
100 Pacific Mail, bc.	32⅞
500 do.	33
200 do.	33
200 do....c.	33
200 do....s3.	32¾
200 do.	32¾
400 do.	32⅞
100 Con. C. of Md.,b.c.	42
100 N.Y.C.&H.R.R.b.c.	101½
40 do.	101¼
400 Erie Railway, b.c	28⅛
100 L. S. & M. S...b.c.	73¼
5 do.	73
100 do....b3.	73¾
200 do....s4.	73¼
5 Panama R. R. b.c.	112½
1000 Union Pac..b.c.	40¼
100 do.	40⅝
400 do.	40½
1300 do.	40⅜
300 do....c.	40⅜
1200 C.& N.W., b.c.s3	44
700 do....s3.	43¾
100 C. & N. W. Pf., b.c	56⅛
300 Chic. & R. I., b. c.	103¾
50 Chicago & Alton.	107⅜
300 Tol., W. & W. b. c.	12
800 do.	11¾
100 do....s3.	11¾
100 do.	11⅞
100 do.	12
100 do.	12
100 do....b3.	12
100 do.	11¾
300 do.	11½
100 do.	11½
600 do.	11⅝
400 do.	11½
100 do.	11⅝
200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3.	35¼
100 do.	35¼
20 Del., L. & W.	109¾
100 do....b.c.	109½
200 Ohio & M....b. c.	26¾
100 do.	26⅝
200 do....b3.	26⅝
1200 do....s3.	26½
100 do.	26⅝
500 do.	26½
100 do.	26⅝
300 H. & St. Jo., b. c.	21
100 C., C. & I. C., b. c.	5¾
100 Pac. R. of Mo..b. c	43¾
100 do.	44¼
100 do.	44½
100 do.	44⅝
100 do.	44¾
10 Morris & E...b.c.	97¼
100 A. & P. Pf...b.c.	14

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1000 U. P. S'k'g. F'd.	87
100 A. & P. Tel.	24
600 Western Union	72½
200 do.	72½
100 do....s10	72⅝
1600 do....b3.	72⅝
500 do....s3.	72½
500 do....b3.	72⅝
200 Pacific Mail	32⅞
500 do.	33
400 do....b3.	33
1500 do.	33⅛
400 do.	33¼
400 do.	33⅛
2000 do.	33
800 do....b3.	33⅛
900 do....s3.	33
800 do.	33
500 do....c.	33⅛
100 U. S. Express	57½
55 N. Y. C. & Hud.	101½
1000 Lake Shore...s3.	73⅜
100 do....b3.	73¼
300 do.	73¼
100 Mich. Central	75
1500 Union Pacific	40¼
300 do....s3.	40⅜
300 do....b3.	40¼
200 do....s3.	40⅜
300 do.	40⅜
109 St. Paul Pf.	55¾
100 Han. & St. Jo.	21
100 North-west Pf.	56¼
100 North-west...u. r	43¾
700 do.	43¾
400 do.	43⅞
100 do....s60	43½
200 do.	44
100 do.	44⅛
200 do....s3.	44
200 Rock Island	103⅝
100 St. Paul	35⅛
25 do.	35
300 do.	35⅛
300 do.	35¼
200 Chic., B. & Q.	108¾
200 Tol. & Wab...s3.	11½
600 do.	11¼
600 do.	11⅜
600 do.	11¼
100 do.	11⅜
900 do.	11⅜
400 do.	11¼
30 Albany & Susq.	98
700 Ohio & Miss.	26⅝
500 do.	26½
400 do....s3.	26⅜
1400 do.	26⅜
500 do....s3.	26¼
1100 do....s60.	26
200 do.	26⅜
100 Pac. R. of Mo.	44¾
100 do.	45

MONDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was exceedingly tame, and speculation entirely devoid of animation. In the early dealings the market exhibited some firmness, but the slight improvement made was, in the majority of instances, subsequently lost. Western Union engaged a large share of attention, but the fluctuations in the price were confined within a very narrow range. Pacific Mail was strong, selling at 32½@33@33¼. Toledo and Wabash, on the contrary, was weak, declining from 13, the opening price, to 11⅛, closing at 11¼. The impression on the street that the Government is likely to receive favorably the proposition of President Dillon for the adjustment of existing difficulties imparted strength to the stock of the Union Pacific Company, which sold at 40¼@40⅝. In Missouri Pacific at one time there was a marked decline, the stock receding to 43¾. The loss, however, was subsequently recovered, the closing price being 45. Investment shares were generally firm, and presented no feature of interest.

The money market was easy, with large offerings of capital and a limited demand. The rates for call loans were 2½@3 ℘ cent., and for prime mercantile paper, which meets with a ready sale, 4@6 ℘ cent. The national bank notes received for redemption to-day were $350,000.

The foreign advices reported a dull and steady market for securities at London. Consols closed at 92¾@92 13-16 for money, and 92⅞@93 for the account, and American securities at 107¾ for 1865s, old, and 1867s; 102⅝@102¼ for 10-40s, 102⅞@103 for new fives, and 25¼@25⅜ for Erie. The sterling exchange market was quiet, and closed heavy, with actual business at $4 83@$4 83½ for bankers' sixty-day sterling bills, and $4 86@$4 86½ for demand. The gold market was excessively dull, the price having been stereotyped at 114⅝ from the opening to the close of business. Gold loans were made flat and at 1 ℘ cent. for carrying. Time loans quoted at 5-16@⅜ ℘ cent. for use for thirty days, ½@⅝ ℘ cent. for sixty days, ⅝@¾ ℘ cent. for three to four months, ⅞@1⅛ for six months, and 1½@1¾ for the remainder of the calendar year. The customs receipts to-day were $746,000.

Government bonds were a fraction lower. The transactions were small. State bonds were almost neglected. In Railroad Mortgages the business was limited outside of the Pacific issues, Chicago and North-western Consolidated Bonds, and Delaware and Hudson Registered. Union Pacific Sinking Funds advanced from 86½ to 87, closing at the latter price.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$850,990 48
Gold payments	178,194 73
Gold balance	45,545,984 66
Currency receipts	1,134,410 33
Currency payments	1,352,360 81
Currency balance	49,095,682 70
Customs	746,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 15.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States new 5s, coup., 1881	115⅛	115
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116¼	116⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119¾	119½
American Gold	114⅝	114⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83@$4 83½	$4 83½
New-York Central and Hudson	101¼	101½
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	103⅝
Pacific Mail	32⅝	33⅛
St. Paul Common	34¾	35¼
St. Paul Preferred	55	55¾
Western Union	72½	72⅝
Union Pacific	40⅛	40⅛
Lake Shore	73⅛	73¼
Toledo and Wabash	13	11⅛
North-western Common	43½	44⅛
North-western Preferred	56	56¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼	109½
New-Jersey Central	107½	107¾
Panama	112¼	112¼
Erie	28⅛	28⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅜	26⅜
C. C. and Indiana Central	5	5¾
Harlem	127½	128

The extreme range of prices of Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101½	101½	140
Erie	28⅛	28	1,300
Lake Shore	73¼	72⅞	5,100
Wabash	13⅛	11⅛	12,300
North-western	44⅛	43½	8,580
North-western Preferred	56½	55⅞	809
Rock Island	103¾	103½	1,400
Chicago, Burl. and Quincy	109	108¾	400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35¼	34⅝	6,600
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	56	55¾	800
Pittsburg	91	91	280
Del., Lack. and Western	109½	109¼	200
New-Jersey Central	107¾	107½	133
Michigan Central	75¼	75	300
Missouri Pacific	45½	43¾	1,900
Union Pacific	40⅝	40⅛	18,400
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	14⅜	14	500
C., C. and Indiana Central	6	5¾	800
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21⅛	21	600
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅞	26¼	17,100
Western Union	72⅝	72¼	22,100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	24	24	100
Pacific Mail	33¼	32½	30,400
Total sales			130,225

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119¼	119⅝
6s, '81, r.	118⅞	119⅛
6s, '81, c.	119⅝	119⅞
5-20s, '62, r.	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, '62, c.	116¼	116½
5-20s, '64, r.	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s, '64, c.	117⅜	117¾
5-20s, '65, r.	119	119½
5-20s, '65, c.	119½	119¾
5-20s, '65, n., r.	118¼	118½
5-20s, '65, n., r.	118⅜	118½
5-20s, '67 r.	119	119¼
5-20s, '67 c.	119⅜	119½
5-20s, '68 r.	119	119½
5-20s, '68 c.	119½	119¾
10-40s, r.	114	114¼
10-40s, c.	117	117⅜
5s, '81, r.	114⅞	115⅛
5s, '81, c.	114¾	115

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $79,000 for interest and $147,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$40,137,000
Gold balances	1,882,750
Currency balances	2,160,215

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$81,822,097
Currency balances	3,595,246
Gold exchanges	11,032,089
Gold balances	973,228

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	37
Alabama 5s, 1886	37
Arkansas 6s, Funded	20
Ar.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss.	10
Ar. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	10
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O	10
Ar.7s.Miss.O.& R.R.	10
Ar.7s,Ark.Central R.	10
California 7s	113
Connecticut 6s	104
Georgia 6s	85
Ga. 7s, new bonds	92
Ga. 7s, indorsed	86
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	80½
Indiana 5s	99
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Illinois War Loan	100
Kentucky 6s	100
Louisiana 6s	50
La. 6s, new bonds	28
La. 6s, n. Float. Debt	27
La. 7s. Penitentiary	28
La. 6s, Levee bonds	28
La. 8s, Levee bonds	27
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	28
Michigan 6s, 1878-9	103
Michigan 6s, 1883	103
Michigan 7s, 1890	105
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	100
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	99
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	98
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	98
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	98
L.bds.,due '81 to'91 in	96½
Asy.or Uni'y, due '92	95½
Han.& St.Jo.,due '75	100
Han. & St.Jo.,due '76	99½
Han.& St.Jo., due '86	95½
Han.& St.Jo., due '87	85½
N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n	106½
N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	106½
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	114
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	114
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	114
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	114
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	110
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	110
N.C. N.C.R.,Ap&Oct.	54
N.C. N.CRC.off,J&J.	37
N.C. NCR,C.off,A&O.	37
N. C. F. Act, '68	16
N. C. N. bds, J. & J.	13
N. C. N. bds., A. & O.	13
N. C. Sp. Tax, cl's 3.	3
Ohio 6s, '75	100
Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ohio 6s, '86	107
R. I. 6s	105
S. C. 6s	31
S. C. 6s, Jan.& July	30
S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	30
S. C. 6s, F. Act, '66	30
S.C. 6s,L.C.,'89,J.&J.	30
S.C. 6s,L.C.,'89,A&O.	30
S. C. 7s, '88	30
S. C. non-f'dable b's.	7½
Tenn. 6s, old	63
Tenn. 6s, old, Ex. C.	45½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	62
Tenn. 6s, new, Ex.C.	45
Tenn. 6s, new series	44
Texas 10s, '76	97
Va. 6s, old	30
Va. 6s, N. bonds, '66	30
Va. 6s, N. bonds, '67	30
Va. 6s, Con. bonds	57½
Va. 6s, Ex. M. Coup.	52

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st	107⅛
Alb. & Sus. 2d	103
Alb. & Sus. 3d	100
B., H. & Erie Guar.	30
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	40
Ches. & Ohio ex cp.	33
Chi. & Alton Inc.	101½
Joliet & Chicago 1st.	107
La. & Mo. 1st G.	88¼
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.	99
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	113
C., B. & Q. Con.7s	103
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¾
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st,n.	109
Cen. R. of N.J.1st C.	104¼
Cen. R. of N. J. 2d.	101
Am. Dock & Im. Bs.	100
Mil. & St.P.7sG.R.D.	84
M. & S.P. 1stI.&MD.	77
Mil. & St. Paul 1stC.	79
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	101¼
Chic. & N. W. int.	100
Chic. & N. W. con.	90
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	98¼
Chic. & N. W. c.G.B.	81
Chic. & N. W.r.G.B.	81
G. & C. Ext.	104
G. & C. 2d.	102¼
C. & Mil. 1st.	93¼
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S F.	106
D., L. & W. 1st.	102⅜
D., L. & W. 2d.	110½
D., L. & W. 7s, con.	109¼
M. & E. 1st.	112
M. & E. construct.	98
M. & E. 7s of 1871	104½
Erie 1st. Ext.	105½
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879	103¼
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	102¾
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	98
Long Dock Bds.	101½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., 1875	102
Dub. & S. C. 1st.	100
Dub. & S. C. 2d div.	96
CedarFalls&Min.1st.	83
Ind., Bloom.& W.1st.	35
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d.	101¾
Mich.S. N.I.S.F.7p.c.	106½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	103
Cleve. & Tol. New B.	101½
Cleve., P.&Ash.O.B.	100
Cleve., P.&Ash.N.B.	101
Buffalo & Erie N.B.	101
Buffalo & State L. 7s.	101
Lake Shore Divd. B.	100
L. Shore Con. R. 1st.	99½
L. Shore Con. C. 2d.	91½
M.C.1stM.8s,'82,S.F.	112½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102
N. Y. Central 6s, '83.	98½
N. Y. C. 6s. Real Es.	95
N. Y. C. 6s. Subsc'n.	95
N. Y. C. 7s, '76	100
N. Y. C. 7s, Con.,'76.	100
N. Y. C. 7s, '65 '76	100
N. Y.C.& H. 1st M.R.	111
H. R.7s,2dM.,S.F.'85.	106
H. R. 7s, 3d M., '75.	102
Harlem 1st M. 7s, C.	110
Harlem 1st M. 7s, R.	110¼
North Missouri 1st.	93½
O. & M. Con. S'g Fd.	99¾
Ohio & Miss. Consol.	98¾
Cen. Pac. Gold bs.	96½
Cen.Pac.,San. J.B'ch.	85⅞
Cen.Pac.Cal. & O.1st.	84½
Western Pacific bs.	87⅞
Union Pacific 1st	93⅜
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	94½
Union Pac. S'g Fd.	86⅝
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	89
Pac. R. 7s g'd by Mo.	101
Pitts.,Ft. W. & C.1st.	108
Pitts.,Ft. W. & C.3d.	101¾
Cleve. & P. C.S'g Fd.	103½
Cleve. & Pitts.3d	102
Col.,Chic. & Ind. 1st.	61¼
Rome,W. & O. C.1st.	93
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	80¼
Tol. & W.1st,St.L.D.	58
Tol. & Wab. Con. C.	38
Gt. Western 2d, '93.	53

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Ex.	117¾
But'rs & Drovers'	132
Central National	99
Chatham	137
City	300
Citizens'	125
Commerce	120
Corn Exchange	125
First National	200
German-American	87
Gold Exchange	113
Hanover	99
Irving	127
Leather Manuf.	198
Manhattan	145
Market	120
Mechanics	139¼
Mercantile	110
Merchants'	120
Merchants' Ex.	101
Metropolitan	130
Nassau	108¾
New-York	127
New-York County	205
Park	139
People's	140
Phenix	98
State of New-York	112
Tenth National	100
Tradesmen's	130

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 15.
Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	
City 6s, New	104⅝	104¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	56	56⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	57	
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¼	63⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42⅞	43⅛
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅜	20½
Northern Central Railroad	33	34
Lehigh Navigation	51¾	51⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	100¼	100⅜

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds

A limited amount for sale by
KUHN, LOEB & CO. Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
2—Jackson, &c., vs. Malloy.
28—Greene vs. Niagara Insurance Company.
35—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Heller, &c.
38—Cauldwell vs. Church of the Puritans.
39—Same vs. Same.
49—Beach vs. Smith, Ex'x.
58—Holyoke vs. Murray.
59—Murray vs. Holyoke.
126—Stern, &c., vs. Winters.
131—Eckel vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Ass'n.
159—Davidson, &c., vs. Willets.
169—Knapp vs. Alden.
175—New vs. Anthony, &c.
202—Darling vs. Brewster, &c.
213—Sinclair, Receiver, vs. Whalen, &c.
228—Sullivan vs. Watson.
229—Powers vs. Trenor.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
Demurrer.
3—Caylies et al. vs. Sharpe et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.
123——— vs. ———.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al., impleaded.
64—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.
48—Clark vs. Deacon.
60—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Whiting et al.
147—Kelly vs. Brumagin.
168—Byrdsall et al. vs. Cowdrey et al.
168 (b)—Brown vs. Conroy et al.
169—Nash vs. Kemp.
170—Viele vs. Mead.
74——— vs. ———.
54—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
174—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.
175—Stuart vs. Clark et al.
177—Weil vs. Martin.
178—Koehler vs. Strappers et al.
330——— vs. ———.
179—Brody vs. Brody.
180—Uhlman vs. Haas et al.
99——— vs. ———.
78——— vs. ———.
272——— vs. ———.
159——— vs. ———.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
572—Jerome vs. Clarke et al.
1446—The People, &c., N. Y., vs. Flanagan.
462—St. Nicholas Nat. Bank vs. National Bank of New-York.
998—Brown vs. Peters et al.
672—Kelley, Administrator, &c., vs. N. Y. R. & S. Co. et al.
1030—Weeks vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. Co.
1050—Hoagland vs. Irving et al.
680—Clussman vs. Long Island R. Co.
184—Quassaick Nat. Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell.
714—Macfarland vs. H. & N. Y. S. B. Co.
1072—Coulter vs. Morse, Jr., et al.
1074—Bamberger et al. vs. Trainor.
1076—Rowell vs. Wells.
1078—Clifford vs. Obt.
1080—Brown et al. vs. Loder.
1082—Clingman vs. Stern.
1084—Connelly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1086—Newman, &c., vs. Com. Mut. Ins. Co.
1088—Westervelt et al. vs. Her. Barrel Co.
1090—Jackson vs. Sprague.
1092—Brown vs. Monroe.
1094—Thomson et al. vs. Lefferts et al.
1096—Bainbridge et al., Executor, &c., vs. Livermore et al.
1098—Bahuet et al. vs. Kretzinger.
1100—Jackson et al. vs. Kiernan et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1653—Smith vs. Simpson et al.
1591½—Wynkoop vs. The Mayor, &c.
2111—Dollard vs. The Mayor, &c.
2113—Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.
1593½—Forrester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1325—Benedict vs. The Mayor, &c.
1588½—Connolly et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1590½—Peters et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.
2110—Bennett, Jr., et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2106—Fitzgerald vs. The Mayor, &c.
1889—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1445—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
879—Smith vs. Ryttenberg.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
929—Agate vs. Binns.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
2117—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c. (No. 1.)
2119—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
1005—Cohn vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
93—Hubbell vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1007—Savannah B. & T. Co. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1063—Platt, Rec'r, &c., vs. Van Orden.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
59—Childs et al. vs. Conner et al.
2—Winthrop vs. Levinger.
53—Wright et al vs. Strouse.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
625½—Ronalds vs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.
1719—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Quinn et al.
849—Schlesinger vs. Koehler.
785—Met. Gas-Light Co. vs. Morgan.
199—Gibbons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
557—Sutro et al. vs. Fargo et al.
887—Simon vs. Lissner et al.
841—Barbour et al. vs. Thompson.
359—Hilger et al. vs. Oxenhorn.
843—Rockwell et al. vs. Grinnell et al.
813—Am. Cotton Waste Co. vs. Kelso et al.
263—Chapman vs. Phoenix Nat. Bank.
1759—Cummings vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1619—Robertson, Adm'r, vs. Le Fevre.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1010—Melcher, Executor, vs. Moulton.
1078—Repplier vs. Baxter et al.
1006—Cunningham vs. Glass et al.
1008—Lorillard Ins. Co. vs. Com. Fire Ins. Co.
1042—Theisen vs. Dayton.
1044—Marshall H. C. Co. vs. Lyon.
1046—Peyster vs. Murphy.
1048—Crocker et al. vs. Luling et al.
1050—Traukenberg et al. vs. L. & L. & G. Ins. Co.
1052—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.
1054—Thurber vs. McAndrew.
1056—Harris et al. vs. Burdett et al.
1060—Meinhard et al. vs. Shulthers et al.
1062—Capen vs. Maltby.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned until Friday, Feb. 19.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
837—Duncan vs. Brennan.
1527—Snodgrass vs. Wilcox.
1086—Christy vs. Perkins.
1097—Tyler vs. Stetson.
1093—Davis, Receiver, vs. Brown et al.
494—Wilcox vs. Olmstead.
895—Sheran vs. Farley.
1217—Wallace vs. McKenzie.
1386—Aistere vs. Mech. and Traders' Savings Institution.
1387—Magoun vs. Sinclair.
1388—Maas vs. Rubino.
1389—Yates vs. Englehart.
1390—Savage vs. Savage.
1391—Dawes vs. Johnson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
2110—Mason vs. The Mayor, &c.
450—Sands vs. Hughes et al.
1329—Seaman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1381—Lewis, Assignee, vs. Brennan.
1203—Zoeger vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
1265—Security Bank vs. Nat. Bank of the Republic.
1279—Bissell vs. Reed.
1275—Steiner vs. Cont. Life Ins. Co.
1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1330—Glenn vs. O'Donnell.
1392—Andrews vs. Squier.
1393—Terhune vs. Wicks.
1394—Traynor vs. Burton.
1395—Schreider vs. Ritter.
1396—Osgood, Rec'r, et al. vs. Glover.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1457—Fitzpatrick vs. Anderson.
2319—Bell et al. vs. Hazard.
45—Cody vs. Chapman.
1179—Walker vs. Worth.
1368—Tibbetts vs. McCarthy.
2750—Damseaux vs. Clark.
1143—Murphy vs. O'Connell.
1285—Marthaler vs. Frey et al.
1321—Gilbert vs. Dupins.
1787—Mayer et al. vs. Rosenthal.
444—Emmertz vs. Donnelly.
4148—Mahoney vs. Osmond.
1582—Travis et al. vs. Wice.
1584—Baneoerg et al. vs. Phillipson et al.
1585—Schell vs. French.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
877—Adams vs. Harrison.
1322—O'Neil vs. O'Brien et al.
1478—Frizelle vs. Jackson.
1507—Hartshorne, Jr., vs. Hirsh.
2347—White et al. vs. Shepard.
2370—Georgrault vs. Greiff.
1586—Mulchinock vs. Mazzill.
1588—Messinger et al. vs. Middleton.
1590—Chatfield et al. vs. Hopkins et al.
1591—Cramer vs. Wilch et al.
1592—Salomon vs. Lowenthal et al.
1594—Jonas vs. Goldstein.
1595—Same vs. Same.
1596—Donau vs. Pfannenschlav.
1597—Falkenberg vs. Conner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1540—Ray vs. Gilbert et al.
2627—Levy vs. Heitner.
94—Knapp vs. Hathaway.
520—Mintz vs. Bancroft et al.
1007—Plock vs. Kohlbacher
1953—Stewart vs. Lewine.
2022—Hamburger vs. Meilger et al.
2023—Same vs. Same.
2574—McGuire et al. vs. Kavanagh.
2614—Linnemann et al. vs. Ulricus.
2715—James et al. vs. Morange.
2826—Schlesinger vs. Grot.
2850—Jackson et al. vs. Freeman.
2899—Hamburger vs. Hornberg.
2916—Andrews vs. Ubania et al.
2935—Wright vs. Solomon et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Kane, robbery.
John Doherty, robbery.
George McIleury, John Lynch, burglary.
Thomas Price, burglary.
James Trute, John Mason, felonious assault and battery.
Hugh Casey, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Gorman, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Martin, felonious assault and battery.
Henry Smith, perjury.
James Houghtalin, grand larceny.
Bartholomew McCarty, grand larceny.
Laura Johnson, grand larceny.
John Kelly, grand larceny.
Leo Whitkososky, grand larceny.
Blanche Martin, grand larceny.
Thomas Nicholson, grand larceny.
Herman P. Uhlbrock, grand larceny.
Michael Doyle, grand larceny.
Christopher Brown, grand larceny.
Isaac Newton, grand larceny.
John Hendricks, grand larceny.
Alexander Bright, grand larceny.
John W. Mathewin, concealed weapons.
William Wilkinson, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

John O'Toole, homicide.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, Feb. 16, is as follows: Nos.—129, 131, 132, 133, 110, 115, 130, 80.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Lawrence.

Dambmann vs. Butterfield; the adjournment was a matter wholly within the discretion of the Referee and the motion to punish the defendant must therefore be denied without costs.

Durant vs. Davis; the consent not being signed by the attorney for the defendants, Davis and Gerner, and it not appearing by what authority Mr. Gillett assumed to act for such attorney, the application to dismiss the appeal is denied.

Heyde vs. Allen; the order for the examination of Stephen and Blemenhassett must be vacated with $10 costs.

Wright vs. Lemon; I direct that this motion be heard before Justice Donohue for reason stated in memorandum.

In the matter of Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the assessment is vacated for the reasons stated in memorandum.

In the matter of Henis; proofs sent back for correction; memorandum.

Danziger vs. Crofut; motion for the appointment of a receiver is denied with costs; see memorandum.

May vs. May; motion denied without costs.

Ponchase vs. Serdone; Burchell vs. Voorhis; Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.; memorandums for counsel.

Browning vs. Browning; granted.

Searle vs. Searle; memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
By Judge Van Brunt.

Bean vs. Benedict et al.; case settled.

Townsend et al. vs. Porter; see memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Van Brunt.

Barstow vs. O'Donnell; Wilson vs. Dean; Robinson vs. Hatch; Metropolitan Insurance Co. vs. New-York Board of Fire Underwriters; Booth vs. Kehoe; see opinions. Man vs. Koehler; Ahern vs. Goodspeed; Young vs. Langbein; findings settled.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Sanders vs. Poor; Grussy vs. Kramer; judgment for plaintiffs. See opinions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Sedgwick.

King vs. Robinson; motion denied.

By Judge Speir.

First National Bank of Portland, Me., vs. Schuyler; case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge J. F. Daly.

Bottger vs. Bottger; divorce granted to plaintiff.

By Judge Robinson.

Seligman vs. N. S. A. R. R. Co.; case settled.

Harcombe vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, Feb. 15, 1875.

No. 126.—John Develin, respondent, vs. George D. Crary et al., appellants; argued by E. T. Wood, of counsel for appellants, and by Jesse Johnson, for respondents.

No. 1.—Thomas Kearvins, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; argued by R. E. Andrews, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Charles L. Beale, for The People, &c.

No. 97.—Edward Holmes et al., appellants, vs. A. C. Hubbard et al., respondents; argued by E. C. Sprague, of counsel for appellants, and by Sherman S. Rogers for respondents.

No. 116.—James Bridgeford, respondent, vs. Lemuel L. Crocker, survivor, &c., appellant; argued by E. C. Sprague, of counsel for appellant, and by George Wadsworth for respondent. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1875.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 15, 1875.

On this forenoon, at Sixtieth Street Yards, there was a brisk demand for good quality Beeves, with an advance of ¼c. ℘ ℔. on same over last Friday's rates; prices ranged from 8¼c.@13½c. ℘ ℔., weights 4½ to 8¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove there was the same condition of trade at 9¾c.@14c. ℘ ℔., weights 5 to 8¾ cwt.; from 55 to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows, Calves, and Veal were held on sale. Good quality Sheep were free of sale, while poor quality flocks were very slow to be sold off; prices ranged from 6c.@8¼c. ℘ ℔. Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed and Western Dressed opened uncertain at our last quotations.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 83 Illinois Steers, from common to good, with a choice lot at 10½c.@13¼c. ℘ ℔., weights 6 to 8 cwt.; 35 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 101 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 47 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 280 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 60 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13c. ℘ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ ℔. and $1 on ℘ head, weight 6 cwt.; 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt. S. Moses sold for self 52 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for M. B. Doty, 34 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. Williams & Westheimer sold for selves 64 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weight 8 cwt. T. Gillis sold for W. J. Allison 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for W. Lorenger, 15 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Paton & Co., 112 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, 11½c.@13½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for Randolph & Co., 100 Texan Steers at 8¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 4½ cwt.; for self and Coon, 19 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 57 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 365 State Sheep, weight 88 ℔. ℘ head, at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 137 State Sheep, weight 114 ℔. ℘ head, at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 315 Ohio Sheep, weight 112 ℔. ℘ head, at 7¼c. ℘ ℔.; 23 Ohio Sheep, weight 115 ℔. ℘ head, at 7½c. ℘ ℔.; 146 Ohio Sheep, weight 117 ℔. ℘ head, at 7¼c. ℘ ℔.; 325 Ohio Sheep, weight 96 ℔. ℘ head, at 7¾c. ℘ ℔.; 59 Ohio Sheep, weight 145 ℔. ℘ head, at 8c. ℘ ℔.; 80 Ohio Sheep, weight 141 ℔. ℘ head, at 8¼c. ℘ ℔.; 133 Michigan Sheep, weight 81 ℔. ℘ head, at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 103 Indiana Sheep, weight 99 ℔. ℘ head, at 6⅝c. ℘ ℔.; 233 Indiana Sheep, weight 101 ℔. ℘ head, at 6¾c. ℘ ℔. S. McGraw sold 380 Indiana Sheep, weight 88 ℔. ℘ head, at 6¼c. ℘ ℔. S. Kirby sold 226 lean State Sheep, weight 75 ℔. ℘ head, at $5 56¼ ℘ head; 181 State Ewes, weight 109 ℔. ℘ head, at 6½c. ℘ ℔.; 235 Ohio Sheep, weight 84 ℔. ℘ head, at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 182 Ohio Sheep, weight 91 ℔. ℘ head, at 6½c. ℘ ℔.; 168 Ohio Sheep, weight 90 ℔. ℘ head, at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 159 Ohio Sheep, weight 103 ℔. ℘ head, at $6 8¼ ℘ head; 169 Ohio Sheep, weight 104 ℔. ℘ head, at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 223 choice quality Ohio Sheep, weight 138 ℔. ℘ head, at 8c. ℘ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 189 Ohio Sheep, weight 88 ℔. ℘ head, at 6½c. ℘ ℔. P. Lerch sold 595 Ohio Sheep, weight 85 ℔. ℘ head, at 6⅛c. ℘ ℔.; 359 Ohio Sheep, weight 97℔. ℘ head, at $6 43¾ ℘ head; 181 Ohio Sheep, weight 94 ℔. ℘ head, at 7c. ℘ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for Dickerson & Jacobs, 69 good Ohio Steers at 12c.@13c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Mazeers & Co., 71 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; for W. Greaves, 32 Kentucky Steers and Oxen, at 10c.@11½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Brown & Co., 30 fair Kentucky Steers, at 11c.@11½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Bell & Co., 50 common Kentucky Steers and Oxen, at 10c.@10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for J. A. Dadisman, 187 Kentucky Steers and Cows, mixed, at 10½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for selves, 68 choice quality Ohio Steers at 13c.@14c. ℘ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Khan & Co. 32 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weights 6½ cwt. to 8½ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Goldschmidt sold 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11½c. ℘ ℔., weights 6 cwt. to 6¾ cwt.: 41 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12c.@13¼c. ℘ ℔., weights 7 cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; 16 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold 59 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. scant ℘ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ ℔., and $1 on ℘ head, weight 7 cwt. strong; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt. strong; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. scant. G. Toffey sold 106 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold 36 corn-fed Texan Steers, weight 5½ cwt. strong, at 10c. ℘ ℔.; 19 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.: 15 coarse Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold 94 Cherokee Steers at 9¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt.; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. There were also sold on commission for S. W. Allerton 120 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, at 11c.@13c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 221 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt. strong; for Johnston & Co. 66 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 302 Ohio Sheep, weight 26,780 ℔., at 6¼c. ℘ ℔.; 176 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,600 ℔., at 6½c. ℘ ℔.: 179 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,280 ℔., at 6⅝c. ℘ ℔.; 496 Ohio Sheep, weight 44,300 ℔., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 132 Ohio Sheep, weight 12,010 ℔., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 97 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,750 ℔., at $7 06 ℘ cwt.; 476 Ohio Sheep, weight 49,480 ℔., at 7¼c. ℘ ℔.; 595 Ohio Sheep, weight 66,960 ℔., at 7½c. ℘ ℔.: 113 Ohio Sheep, 11,830 ℔., at 7¾c. ℘ ℔.; also, sold for week ending Feb. 13, 1875, 3,804 Sheep; average, $6 75 ℘ cwt.; range of prices, 6c.@7½c. ℘ ℔. Kase & Sons sold 125 Kentucky Sheep, weight 11,700 ℔., at 6⅛c. ℘ ℔.; 158 rough Kentucky Sheep, weight 14,580 ℔., at 6¼c. ℘ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Feb. 13, 1875—3,743 head of horned Cattle. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—1,889 head of horned Cattle.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Feb. 13, 1875—7,862 Sheep, 50 Cows, 178 Calves and Veals. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—4,357 Sheep, 19 Cows.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Feb. 13, 1875—12,749 Hogs, 3,437 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—5,643 Hogs, 2,230 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Feb. 13, 1875—2,977 head of Horned Cattle, 19 Cows, 6,682 Sheep, 10,260 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—1,838 head of Horned Cattle, 1,900 Sheep, 5,056 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Feb. 13, 1875—701 head of Horned Cattle, 1,679 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—505 head of Horned Cattle, 270 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Cattle nominally unchanged, dull; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,300 head. Live Hogs active and firm at fully sustained prices; receipts, 19,000. Common to Choice Light, $6 50@$6 80; Common Choice Packing, $6 75@$7 25; a few Extra at $7 35@$7 50; shipments, 5,000. Dressed Hogs active; firm; receipts, 1,200; Light, $7 75; Heavy, $8 00@$8 12½; all sold. Sheep active; firm; Common to Extra, $4 50@$6 20; Colorado, $3 50@$5 20.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Cattle dull; sales, 2,300 head; Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 7¼c.@7¾c.; fair to good do., 6c.@7c.; common, 3¾c.@5½c. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 9,000 head, at 4¾c.@7½c. Hogs firmly held; sales of 4,000 head, at $10 75@$11.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—No movement in Wheat. Rye quiet and dull. Corn steady, but quiet; sales 1 car No. 2 High Mixed Western at 81c.; round Yellow held at 80c.@84c. The market for Barley was weak, lower, and dull; No. 2 Canada West held at $1 32@$1 35, and Bay Quinté, $1 37@$1 40. Barley Malt quiet but firmly held. Oats very dull, and nominally 63c.@66c. for Mixed and White.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WOMEN OF THE DAY.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OFF THE LINE—THE DODGER.—Mr. J. L. Toole.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WEALTH AND CRIME.—Mr. A. H. Sheldon, Theodore Loyal.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

There is one passage in Senator CONKLING'S recent speech on Louisiana which we trust that none of our readers, North or South, have overlooked. It is this: "Show me a mode to pacify the South, and, no matter what party opposes it, my vote it shall have. No party can live that stands in the way of the prosperity of the South. The Republican Party has not an aspiration, an attribute, a conviction, a prejudice, a prayer, which would not be outraged by hostility to anything which would really tranquilize the South." Now, we appeal, in all good faith to Senator CONKLING to tell us if he really believes that the measure or measures said to have been agreed upon last week in the Republican caucus are calculated to "tranquilize the South" or to permanently benefit the North.

The re-examination of Mr. TILTON yesterday may be regarded as curious, if not interesting. He was asked why he had described himself in his letters to his wife as a "hypocrite, a deceiver, a whited sepulchre filled with dead men's bones," and why he had applied to himself other forms of language equally unusual in ordinary human intercourse, but very common, apparently, among Mr. BEECHER'S disciples. His reply was that he was brought up "to the conviction that all men are miserable sinners," but that he afterward discarded "the old theology;" with results which, in our humble opinion, are not remarkably encouraging to others. The "old theology" seems to be at least as conducive to peace of mind and domestic happiness as the new one. Mr. TILTON was also asked how he reconciled his statement that his wife is a "pure and good woman" with his charge that she is an adulteress. His answer is that she was in a sort of trance when she fell; that "she walked after her religious teacher and guide like one blinded." He did not think she "was a free agent." —All very remarkable, and we leave the "new theologians" over in Brooklyn to explain how these theories tend to promote morality, and in what way they serve to exalt that religion of which both defendant and plaintiff are professors. It is probable that fathers of families, at any rate, with wives and daughters to protect, will be inclined to think that the old theology is a surer guide for erring mortals than the "religion" of free-will and free-love.

MOSES DILLON, "formerly book-keeper of the Sergeant at Arms" of the House of Representatives, shares the infirmity of most of the witnesses in the Pacific Mail investigation in having "an exceedingly bad memory for names." He once jotted down the names of half a dozen members of Congress—the number might, he admitted, have been thirteen or fourteen—for whom he had changed one thousand dollar bills during that memorable time when "money was in the air" in Washington. But having discovered that he had thereby been guilty of a grave indiscretion, he erased the names from his tablets and from his memory. The former process was easy enough, but Mr. DILLON must be a very remarkable man if he can forget things by a mere effort of will. Most men who try to erase impressions from their memory only find that the more they want to obliterate them the faster the impressions stick. Mr. A. M. WHITING is also troubled with a very treacherous memory. He remembers, however, that though he was employed at the price of one hundred thousand dollars to "influence" the mind of Senator COLE, yet he found on his first interview with that gentleman that he did not need to be influenced in that direction at all. Mr. WHITING, however, found means to employ himself for two months in talking to every one he knew about the "national advantage," &c., contingent upon the Pacific Mail subsidy. For that arduous labor he did not consider the sum of $56,500 to be too much pay, especially since, under his original contract, he was entitled to one hundred thousand dollars. And he was not even the brother-in-law of a Senator, COLE'S wife being merely the sister of the wife of his uncle. This is quite a suggestive relationship, and may afford some occult key to the very remarkable testimony of Mr. WHITING.

The Corporation Counsel has given his opinion that the new constitutional amendments do not interfere with the obligation of the Municipal authorities to set aside the sums already authorized by statute for the benefit of charitable institutions. In other words, Mr. SMITH concedes to private corporations the right to determine who are "the poor" for whose support the amendments permit the authorities to provide. His opinion does not appear to cover the question of Municipal grants to corporate schools. The Corporation Counsel further thinks that as the charitable appropriations for this year were made before the recent amendments became operative, they cannot, in any case, be affected by Section 11 of Article VIII. As these appropriations must come out of the tax-levy which has yet to be authorized, there does not appear to be much in that argument. We incline to the opinion that it would be much better for all parties concerned if, through the medium of a friendly suit, or otherwise, the opinion of the Court of Appeals could be obtained on this subject. It is only by some such method that a question involving many grave responsibilities can be finally settled.

Recorder HACKETT delivered a very sensible charge in giving the case of the "can-can" dancers into the hands of the jury. He showed that the acts complained of were a nuisance at common law, and that "every public show and exhibition which outrages decency, shocks humanity, or is contrary to good morals, is punishable at common law." The Recorder discriminates somewhat in regard to the place and obvious intent of such exhibitions, but the very salutary principles which he lays down will obviously apply to certain spectacles which have been presented in places of resort outwardly more respectable than the Metropolitan Theatre. The jury in the case were locked up for the night.

Gen. WIMPFFEN has made nothing by his case against PAUL DE CASSAGNAC. The verdict is for the defendant; WIMPFFEN pays the costs. Gen. DUCROT, possibly others, made the original charges against WIMPFFEN, which were to the effect that he was mainly responsible for the disaster at Sedan, and that he endeavored, when all was lost, to throw the blame upon his officers, who, he claimed, refused obedience to his orders. CASSAGNAC, with some superfluous brutality, repeated these allegations in his journal. The Criminal Court, by refusing to convict him of libel, has decided that DUCROT'S story is correct, and that its publication in the *Pays* was not a defamation. In the Civil Tribunal, before which court this case was originally brought, WIMPFFEN was non-suited with costs.

A POSSIBLE PARTNERSHIP.

It is a fact not without some significance that, in the debate on the Revenue bill, that eminent financier, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, is aided in his opposition by Mr. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania. The incident foreshadows a possible combination of forces which may produce important results in the politics and legislation of the immediate future. We have already indicated the ground of Mr. WOOD'S opposition to the sinking fund. The leader of the Democrats in the House does not regard the sinking fund as a "practical" contrivance. He does not approve of laying by money for the payment of your debts unless you have a "surplus income"—that is, unless there is nothing else for which you particularly care to employ it. This, of course, is only another way of saying that it is right to keep and take other people's money whenever you wish to stick to it more than you wish them to have it.

Mr. KELLEY'S opposition to the Revenue bill is based on ground not so very different in its essentials from that occupied by Mr. WOOD. He thinks that the proper way for the Government to pay its debts is to borrow money for the purpose, and though he wraps this notion about with his grandiloquent scheme of "interconvertible" bonds, what he really proposes is that the Government shall pay its debt by a forced loan. Mr. KELLEY says he would have the Government offer to take greenbacks for 3.65 per cent. bonds, and then buy 6 per cent. bonds with the greenbacks. But he also proposes that the Government shall give greenbacks again for the 3.65 per cent. bonds whenever they are wanted, or when the bonds become due. This amounts only to a roundabout way of issuing more greenbacks, and that is precisely what Mr. KELLEY, at heart, desires. He thinks that greenbacks are what the country needs. He is an inflationist to the core. He has not the faintest doubt that a paper currency in unlimited quantity is, of itself, wealth, and that all we have to do to make every one rich is to keep issuing it. He estimates that there are "millions" of men out of employment at this moment. If he will take the trouble to glance at the last census, and see how many "millions" of men there are engaged in industry in the United States, he may be inclined to modify this statement. But, however, that may be, he is confident that these men would immediately get all the work they could do at high wages, if the Government would only abandon all idea of paying its notes and commence to issue more of them. This is his panacea for all the "natural shocks" that industry and commerce are heir to. He is entirely convinced that the only way to get out of debt is to run deeper into it, and that the proper way for every individual to become wealthy is for the community, as a whole, to borrow.

As we have said, this is not unlike Mr. FERNANDO WOOD'S position; at least it is sure to bring about much the same results. Mr. KELLEY may be characterized as fanatically wrong-headed. Mr. WOOD is cynically and openly in favor of a dishonest course. Neither one would pay the national debt or observe its terms at present. Mr. KELLEY would evade payment from a crazy notion that the evidences of the debt are money. Mr. WOOD would evade payment for the partisan advantage to be had from it. The one is a bewildered enthusiast; the other is an unscrupulous demagogue. But they are bent in the same direction, and are pulling cordially together, and they represent, each of them, a considerable party which may be expected to join in just such emergencies as the present. The country saw, during the late Congressional canvass, that the repudiationists and the inflationists worked together at every point. Mr. KELLEY is an inflationist, and Mr. WOOD, though not, we believe, an avowed repudiationist of the Indiana and Ohio pattern, is, as we have seen, quite capable of practical repudiation, if he thinks that anything is to made by it for his party.

The mischief that may grow out of the combination between these two classes of politicians, lies in the fact that events will almost surely arise which will make it to the interest of the demagogue and his party to invite an alliance with the fanatic and his party. In the contest for the Presidential chair, which will shape the legislation of the next session of Congress, the Democrats will leave no stone unturned to secure all the strength they can get. The financial issue is at the moment a subordinate one, but it will not be allowed to remain in the background. With one party, whose leaders sneer at the solemn obligation of the Government to maintain a sinking fund, and a section of both parties eager for more paper money, we may expect to hear of many strange proposals. It will then be more than we can hope for if the Democracy does not make such a bid for the inflation vote as will seriously shake the credit of the nation.

RAPID TRANSIT LEGISLATION.

We may as well accept the obvious fact that the scheme for solving the rapid-transit problem by means of a "deferred capital fund" is not to go through "with a rush," as some of its more sanguine promoters supposed it would. It is evident that steady and protracted labor will be necessary to secure the object proposed, and in view of this fact, the subscribers to the fund are acting wisely in making preparations not only for a permanent organization, but for the formation of ward associations, to forward the project throughout the City. The deferred capital scheme will thus take its place before the public as a regularly organized agency for securing rapid transit on the only basis likely to command the unhesitating support of capitalists, and the implicit confidence of the people.

As the unfitness of all other plans to attain the desired end becomes gradually more apparent, this one must steadily grow in favor. The inability of the holders of existing charters to raise the money with which to begin operations has been pretty well demonstrated already. As time passes, without the slightest appearance of action on their part, that inability will be placed beyond all question. The proposal to throw the burden of constructing a rapid-transit railroad upon the tax-payers, and to intrust the business of operating it to agents of the City, appointed by political influence, will never be approved by the intelligent mass of our citizens. It is obviously contrary to the spirit of the amended Constitution. It could only be by a violent straining of judicial precedents that the building and management of a railroad could be declared a Municipal purpose, and there is not the slighest chance that the Court of Appeals would sanction any such interpretation of the law. It is nonsense to talk about carrying out such a plan under a general railroad law, whether constitutional or not. The vested interests or the property-owners opposed to it would find means of testing the constitutionality of such legislation long before the road could be begun, and their success in rendering it nugatory is hardly doubtful.

By a process of elimination, therefore, we are still forced to revert to the simple and businesslike proposal of a deferred capital fund, and as the people become convinced that their only prospect of relief is in this direction, they will become more fully impressed with the necessity of giving it active and substantial support. The promoters of the enterprise think that their efforts would be greatly strengthened by the enactment of a law under the provisions of the general railroad act of the State, which would place it in the power of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to prescribe the necessary regulations and restrictions for the building of a road, either along some of the existing streets and avenues of the City, or along an avenue specially provided for that purpose. The draft of the proposed bill will be found in our columns to-day. It is general enough in its provisions to make it apparent that it is designed simply in the public interest, and without reference to any special franchise or corporation whatever. If the existence of such a bill will strengthen the hands of those who are disinterestedly laboring for the creation of a deferred capital fund, it ought, by all means, to be passed. It embodies all that this Legislature is likely to be called on to do in regard to any comprehensive plan for securing rapid transit for New-York, and it contains all that can be done by legislation at the present stage of the movement. Meanwhile, Messrs. DRAKE, ROOSEVELT, ACKERMAN, THURBER, and their colleagues ought to keep the matter steadily before the public view, and by frequent meetings and reports of progress keep alive the public interest which was so powerfully excited by the first presentation of their plan.

ADVENTURES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The full accounts of COL. LONG'S adventurous journey in the wilderness of Equatorial Africa and to the sources of the Nile do not justify the enthusiasm and the predictions of the first dispatches. The journey itself of a single traveler with a few followers for hundreds of miles through the forests and jungles of Central Africa, surrounded by hostile tribes, and finally penetrating to a district unknown to white men, will always be an interesting record in the history of perilous travels. But it should be remembered that BAKER, with his military expedition, had laid open all the country above Gondokoro, and had annexed it nominally to Egypt, so that the memories of his marvelous march and retreat, among a multitude of enemies, must still be a protection to any white man venturing a journey into the wilds. Moreover, BAKER had united himself with the enemy of the only hostile chief, KABBA REGA, a most treacherous savage, and had overthrown his kingdom, so that the region between the Nile and the Victoria N'yanza was one under friendly rulers. It will be remembered by the readers of BAKER'S interesting journals, that his great friend and ally, whom he was always seeking to reach, was the King of the country on the borders of the great Lake Victoria N'yanza—M'TESE, the King of Uganda. He had brought stores of wonderful presents for this savage chieftain, and the disappointment occasioned by the destruction of these gifts by the treachery of KABBA REGA, was one of the causes of the final overthrow of this latter chief, as the distant King made war upon the treacherous host of BAKER to obtain reparation for his losses. Col. LONG appears to have reckoned upon the friendly disposition of this King of the Ugandas, and to have plunged into the wilderness with the purpose of visiting his court on the banks of the Equatorial lake.

He is not, however, the first white man who has been there. SPEKE and GRANT were on the borders of the lake; BAKER on his first trip seems to have met this chieftain; and more recently Lieut. CAMERON appears to have visited Uganda. Col. LONG, as might have been expected, owing to BAKER'S friendly relations with the King, was cordially received by M'TESE. But the accounts of this chief executing some of his subjects as a mark of welcome to the stranger, and again as a propitiation for the gods when he attempted to go to the Ripon Falls, look slightly apocryphal. We read of no similar customs in the journals of SCHWEINFURTH, or LIVINGSTONE, or BAKER, and they do not seem in harmony with the African character when not contaminated by the slave trade. Col. LONG with some difficulty seems to have obtained leave to cross from the Victoria Lake to the Victoria Nile above the falls; here he rowed or traveled down the stream till he came to the field of his great discovery, a new lake in about 1° 30' north latitude—probably a deep basin of the Nile in its course from the Victoria Lake to the point where it joins another branch, and finally debouches in the Albert Lake at Magungo.

LONG'S description of this most interesting discovery is not very full or clear—partly, perhaps, because he was caught in a storm on this piece of water and had lost his compass, and partly because he misconceives the value of it. He speaks of its being on the great water-shed or plateau which extends south, as if this must be the dividing point for the sources of the Nile on the one side, and those streams flowing north on the other. But it is evident from his own account that this could not be a water-shed, for he had come down stream from the Victoria Lake, and as the Ripon Falls are very large, and he finds the stream powerful, the descent must be considerable from the Victoria Lake to the new unnamed lake. Wherever the water-shed may be between the Nile and the waters emptying into Lake Tanganyika, it obviously is not near the new lake, and, consequently, this cannot be the long-sought-for source of the historic river. In all probability, the Victoria N'yanza is the main origin of the principal stream of the great river, though it has undoubtedly many smaller sources. Col. LONG has only added one important discovery as to the remote channel of the Nile. This brave American officer seems to have had a very creditable skirmish subsequently with the forces of the *bête noir* of this region, KABBA REGA, wherein the breech-loaders did their usual work against spears and arrows. His substantial achievements for the Egyptian Government are securing the connection with the King of Uganda, and obtaining the privilege of turning all trade in ivory in this direction, rather than toward Zanzibar. The Egyptian Pasha will no doubt soon found a military establishment on the great Albert Lake and hold control of all Equatorial Africa.

A SEVERE WINTER.

People are apt to forget, from one season to another, what manner of weather they have heretofore endured. But though any uncommonly hot or uncommonly cold weather seems "unprecedented," it is generally agreed that this Winter has been the most severe of which we have any record, at least for many years past. In almost every locality there are certain indications of extreme cold which are easily compared with those of former years, and these in every case, prove the uncommon severity of this Winter. In this region, for example, we see an unusual amount of ice in the rivers and bay. Not for a long time has there been so much difficulty in crossing the New-Jersey and Long Island ferries. These imperfect means of communication are always liable to interruption; this Winter they are unusually so. Old residents have told how, in the memorable Winter of 1835, the Hudson River was frozen over at this point, so that a passage on the ice was practicable. Such an event is no longer peculiar to the experience of the elderly, for the river has been frozen over once more this Winter, and persons have crossed to Hoboken from New-York and re-crossed during the same day.

In the interior, the cold has been excessive, the mercury falling to 41° below zero in several parts of this State; and reports from New-England and the North-west indicate a temperature even lower than this. Mercury congealed at Concord, N. H., the other day, and, at several points in the far West, spirits lost fluidity when exposed to the air in an open vessel. Reports from the North Atlantic coast are filled with accounts of suffering and disaster from the extreme cold. Seamen are unable to work their vessels in consequence of the rigging becoming ice-bound, and many craft, coming on the coast, have been put down into the Gulf Stream in order to thaw out the running-rigging. Pilots agree that they have never before seen such hardship and difficulty at sea on account of ice and cold, and several lives have been lost on board vessels shut up by the icy embargo along our shores. Of course this extreme severity of the season is more noticeable in the Middle and Northern States, where the weather—when it is very cold—comes nearer to our ideas of Arctic experiences than it does anywhere else in the Republic. But the cold wave, or waves—for there have been several of them—seem to have spread all over the country. In regions where frosts are comparatively unknown, the thermometer has ranged very low, and there has been much rain. This is true of several of the Southern and Pacific States; and invalids, though they have escaped the unusual terrors of this Northern Winter, have not found in more favored regions all the balminess of climate that they expected.

If there be any consolation in the universal companionship of misery and discomfort, we find that solace in reports that reach us from almost every part of the world. Even in the islands of the Pacific, which HERMAN MELVILLE and others have described as an earthly paradise of bliss, the lightly-clad natives are astonished by low temperatures heretofore unknown. Travelers on the Mediterranean complain of leaden skies and uncomfortable days and nights. Americans visiting in the south of France write home dolorous accounts of cold and cheerless hotels, all unprepared for the sudden exigencies of such a Winter as this. All over the British Isles, about the beginning of the year, the cold was intense, and the snow, especially in the south of England, was of unprecedented depth. In great country-houses, where much merry-making was planned, visitors found great difficulty in keeping comfortable. Even along the north coast of Africa, where one would expect to find a tropical sky, the weather, in December, was said to be unusually cool, and the atmosphere not at all African.

There will be a loud call on scientific men for some explanation of these unwelcome phenomena. Whether the earth is passing through some boreal belt in the universe, or the axis of the globe is changing, the wise men only can tell us. We know that fossil remains in Arctic regions indicate that the equatorial belt was once where "the pole sticks up through the snow," and we believe there are those who predict that the earth will once more revolve at right angles with its present axis, when Quito will be inside the Arctic or Antarctic circle, and Spitzbergen will lie on the equator. What chiefly concerns us now, however, is the effect which this severe Winter is having upon our people. In regions where the low temperature has only relative conditions, there need not be much suffering; though we may suppose that the shivering Kanaka thinks he has fallen upon evil times when it is no longer comfortable to lie naked on the sand. But in our own neighborhood there is undoubtedly a great deal of suffering among the poor, and a serious increase of mortality among all classes. A continuous dry and moderately cold temperature is not necessarily an ill. Bright, clear, cool Winter weather is seasonable; and we Northerners have been born and reared in a climate which has very few soft spots in its Winter solstice. But this excessive cold is showing itself in the prevalence of various dangerous diseases, which partake of the nature of inflammation or congestion. Pneumonia has assumed a form almost like that of an epidemic. Physicians say that the prevalence of this and kindred complaints is probably due to the extraordinarily cold weather of the past few weeks. Sudden or long exposure, severe chills, and cold feet are specially to be guarded against. People are too apt to consider that there is no danger from cold so long as one is warmly dressed; but even this precaution is sometimes ineffectual, and the large number of deaths from pneumonia and kindred diseases is by no means confined to people whose avocations call them into severe exposure. February and March are usually trying months with us, and it will be necessary to exercise much precaution during the remainder of this severe Winter.

A BRIDGE AND A TUNNEL.

There is a bill at present before the Legislature of New-Jersey which is watched with more than ordinary interest by the residents of Staten Island. Its design is to give the power to certain well-known gentlemen of New-York and New-Jersey, to construct "a permanent suspension bridge, appurtenances, and avenues of approach thereto, for the passage of railroad trains, vehicles, and merchandise, from some point at or near Constable's Point, (New-Jersey,) to Staten Island." During many years past this bridge has been longed for, but it was only within the last couple of years that anything like a sustained effort was made by capitalists to procure the passage of such laws as would admit of its being built. The residents of the New-Jersey side of the Kill Von Kull, for the most part, have been favorable to the project. There are pleasant drives along the north and south shores of Staten Island. The Jersey folk, although patriotic enough in other respects, have no fancy for wallowing in the red mud of their own roads. At present they cannot enjoy those of Staten Island, without incurring the expense of hiring teams, while on the other hand, if the bridge were built, they would be free to cross and recross at pleasure. The Jersey men who do not reside along the Kill Von Kull, as it now appears, have a very different opinion regarding this matter. They look upon the bridge project simply as a scheme to deprive the State of a railway terminus that belongs to it as naturally as do mosquitoes and fever and ague. The Newark *Courier* stops, in the course of a long article on this and kindred subjects, to ask what would be the result should the Suspension Bridge bill pass, and then proceeds to answer in this manner:

"Why, that railroad companies will cross this bridge and make their termini on the eastern shore of Staten Island, perhaps at the old Quarantine, or even nearer to Sandy Hook; that the Port of New-York will thus be transferred from the waters of New-Jersey to the neighborhood of the Narrows, and that every advantage New-Jersey possesses will quietly, by her own hands, be transferred to Staten Island."

It really would be too bad if the residents of Staten Island, after supposing themselves on the very brink of securing rapid transit, should have their hopes shattered because of a mere suspicion. If the bill does not pass, the disappointment will be felt all the more, considering the delays and the dangers which have resulted from the ice blockades in the bay for several weeks past. During ordinary seasons, the trials of patience with fogs are severe enough, but this Winter the navigation between Staten Island and New-York has been so impeded by ice-floes that the ferry-boats have, day after day, been obliged to remain in their slips for fear of worse luck. For more than a week the navigation of the Kill Von Kull has been given up to ice-boats. The frost has supplied a bridge which has been taken advantage of with great eagerness by the residents, particularly of the north shore, as a means of hastening communication with New-York. In this manner they have been enabled to taste the sweets of rapid transit savored with anxiety lest the ice-bridge should suddenly break in the middle or part from either shore. So long as it lasts they can reach their homes every night with reasonable certainty by way of the Communipaw Ferry and the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. To be sure, there have been days of late when the navigation of the North River has been quite as difficult as that of the bay, but the ferry-boats ultimately proved a match for the ice, while in the former case the Staten Island boats often gave up the battle without even making a trial of strength.

The New-Jersey men are opposed to the Hudson River tunnel scheme on similar grounds. They believe that the value of their shore front would be destroyed were an avenue provided for the "commerce which now has to stop in New-Jersey, and break bulk on its way to New-York." The Newark *Courier* is fully impressed with the belief that should the bills for bridging the Kill Von Kull and tunneling the Hudson become law, the terminus of passenger and light freight would be in New-York City, and the "terminus for foreign and coasting trade freight at Quarantine." Now this is, of course, considered a popular way of getting up opposition to two very important schemes for rapid transit; but it can scarcely be regarded as fair or wise. It proves, however, that there are many believers in the prophecy that Jersey City is to be the great American seaport of the future.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a communication in this morning's TIMES from a stockholder of this company complaining that the recent offer of settlement made by this company to the Government was too liberal in its terms and prejudicial to the stockholders. That the offer on the part of this company was fair and liberal I fully admit, but that, if accepted by the Government, it will be found to be in the long run prejudicial to the best interests of the stockholders, I do not admit. On the contrary, I believe the proposed arrangement is one that will prove beneficial to the Government and the best interests of the company, and for the following reasons:

First—The advantages to the Government. The Government holds a second mortgage upon the road-bed and rolling stock of the company of a little over $27,000,000. Neither the principal nor interest of this mortgage is due until the end of the present century. The only obligation on the part of the company to pay anything to the Government before the maturity of the mortgage is that contained in section 6 of the act of 1864, and is in the following words. I quote from the act:

> "Only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by said companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of said road."

The construction I have just given of the relations between the company and the Government was unanimously sustained in 1871 by the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, composed of such eminent jurists as Trumbull, Thurman, and Carpenter, as the following extract from the report of that committee clearly shows:

> "It is evident from the statutes themselves that the company is not bound to make any payment in money on account of these bonds, except the five per cent. of net proceeds, until the maturity of said bonds, thirty years from their date; and it is equally evident, from the debates in both houses of Congress when these acts were passed, that it was the intention of Congress so to frame them as to accomplish such result. Therefore, in response to the resolutions of the Senate, it must be answered—
>
> *First*—That the companies are not lawfully bound to reimburse the Government any interest paid by the Government on these bonds until the maturity of the principal of said bonds, except that one-half of the compensation for services for the Government may be retained by Government, and five per cent. of the net proceeds of the road must also be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest thereon; and,
>
> *Second*—That the Secretary of the Treasury has no right to withhold from the company more than one-half of the compensation due the company for services performed by the Government.

The Government transportation is growing less and less year by year, and, except as to mail service, in a few years, will probably entirely cease, and hence it is quite evident that the offer of the company is beneficial to the Government.

Now as to the stockholders. The plan proposes to incur no new liability on their account, but to create a moderate sinking fund such as will at a future period entirely wipe out the debt. In my judgment the sum proposed is such as we can fairly afford to set aside annually without impairing the efficiency of the property. It was made after careful deliberation, and with full knowledge of the fact that within the next ten years large demands will be made upon the resources of the company for double track, steel rails, and additional equipments to keep pace with the wonderful growth of the State and Territories of the Pacific slope as well as the trade of China and Japan, arrangements for which are completed by private enterprise and without any dependence upon Government subsidy.

No more appropriate trustee of this sinking fund could be selected than the Government itself. The Government is the creditor of the company and will ultimately become the owner of the fund when it shall equal the Government indebtedness. SIDNEY DILLON,
President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing the fact has come to my knowledge that the Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision just rendered, has adopted the construction of the words "net earnings" as "that which remains after the deduction of all charges or outlay as net profit." This interpretation settles the point that if the five per cent. of the net earnings is still in force it must be reckoned upon the residue remaining in the treasury of the company after the payment of operating, expenses, interest, &c. While this decision renders the advantages to the Government of our office more obvious, they do not change my opinions as to the propriety of our proposed action. S. D.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 15, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mr. Toole reappeared before a Metropolitan audience at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday evening. His rentrée attracted a numerous assemblage, and the warmth of his reception was, let us say by way of effectively illustrating its cheeriness, quite as perceptible as the cold out of doors. There is nothing particularly new to be written of Mr. Toole at present, for he acted here many successive nights only a few weeks ago. Some fresh testimony, however, is adduced in his favor by his later representations—testimony that he grows wonderfully upon the public as the peculiarities of the types of character he represents become more familiar, and the nice elaboration and symmetry of his performances are viewed without being at pains to realize the existence of the personages. A good many of Mr. Toole's reproductions from English life came to people at first like revelations, and no little attention was distracted from the art with which the actor treated his subjects by the strangeness of the individuals he depicted. But now that the acquaintance with them has been cemented by time, those who least understood Mr. Toole at the outset of his sojourn here cannot but admire and enjoy his portrayals. Last night he amused and gratified his listeners with even uncommon success. The laughter was continuous and the evidences of approval of the thoroughness of the comedian's method genuine. Mr. Toole acted in three short pieces, and the cleverness with which he preserved the character of each of the *dramatis personæ* seemed to have as prompt recognition as the drollery with which he invested them. The entertainment commenced with "Off the Line," in which *Harry Coke*, the well-known engine-driver, was greeted as an old friend; this was followed by a sketch founded on "Oliver Twist," in which he was *The Artful Dodger*—whom the performer draws in the vein of Cruikshank; and the evening was rounded off with what may be fairly called a "screaming farce," entitled "Domestic Economy." Some of the spectators literally roared over the broad "business" of the last-named piece, and there is no doubt that a funnier bit of action, carried on by legitimate means, has not been brought before theatre-goers for a long while. Mr. Toole had the support, as heretofore, of Misses Johnson and Michell, and Messrs. Westland and Herbert, and his plays were appropriately "set." He remains at the Lyceum during this and next week.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

To-morrow evening Mr. Daly will produce a new contemporaneous comedy, adapted from the German, which has been for many weeks in preparation, and which, in subject and treatment, is said to have all that novelty which distinguished the comedies of Mr. Tom Robertson, who drew his inspiration from the same source. Two brothers, one a banker and one a philosopher, lay down the basis of the plot of the "Big Bonanza." The philosopher argues that money makes money, and that the banker's brains have nothing to do with his success. The banker retorts by giving the philosopher $30,000 and inviting him to speculate and make his fortune. The incidents of this race between brains and money are said to be irresistibly comical. The philosopher, transformed into a "bull" and then into a "bear," grows gray in his struggles with the clever speculators of Wall street. His family imagining him to be rich, complicate his troubles by extravagant expenditures. Of course there are several young people in love, who enlist the sympathies of the laughing audience. In the new comedy Mr. John Drew makes his début in New-York and all the favorites of the Fifth Avenue Company appear.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The patrons of the Olympic Theatre were last night treated to an unusually long and varied performance. The programme included a laughable sketch, called "Shakespeare and Bacon," in which Messrs. Courtwright, Grey, and Reed provoked considerable mirth by their comicalities. Messrs. Cotton and Birdue, in their eccentric songs and dances were also very good. The Garnella brothers, who are without doubt the best performers in their particular line of business, gave one of their unequaled gymnastic performances, and Mr. Gus Williams kept the audience in continual good humor with some of his dialect sketches and songs. Messrs. Sandford, Grey, Wilson, and Gooding, as the Jubilee Singers were heartily applauded, and "little Pauline" had to repeat her performance to please the audience. Messrs. Courtwright, Hart, and Sandford, in their new sketch, "The Power of Music," were also very acceptable. "A Little Dick Turpin," a burlesque in which the whole company took part, ended the evening's entertainment. The theatre was completely filled with a large and respectable assemblage.

THE COLOSSEUM.

The Colosseum, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, reopened last night under the management of Mr. W. A. Lilliendahl. The entertainment offered was similar to that formerly enjoyed at this place. There was an instrumental promenade concert; the cyclorama of Paris by night, with the storm, lightning, wind, and rain effects, was shown; Prof. Le Fort's illusionary seance took place, and a remarkable operetta entitled, "Le Chalet; or, the Rival Lovers," was represented. This piece should be heard in a warmer atmosphere to be appreciated, for none of the audience last night could outsit its rehearsal, so cold was the Lectorium. Indeed the whole building was like a huge refrigerator, and many persons left before the performances, which are really amusing, were concluded. The management promise novelties in quick succession, and hope to make the establishment popular; it will be well if the comfort of the spectators is first seen to.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, actor and dramatist, goes West to-day to fill a series of "starring engagements." He first appears in St. Louis, where "Little Em'ly" will be represented, with Mr. Rowe as *Micawber*, on Monday next. "Little Em'ly" recently had a long run at Booth's, and as Mr. Rowe's portrayal of Dickens' impecunious personage—a portrayal full of humor, detail, and originality—undoubtedly endowed it with most of its vitality, we have every reason to believe that the impression of the drama and of its principal character will be as strong and as lasting wherever the Metropolitan *Micawber* may assist in its rehearsal.

MR. WALLACK IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Courier* has the following comments on Mr. Lester Wallack's recent performances in Boston: "Lester Wallack is certainly a wonderfully well-preserved man, and he looks even better and younger than when last here. His *Elliot Grey*, which he gave at the Boston Theatre last week, is the same happy presentation of the *nil admirari* scion of English aristocracy that we have known so long. It has still the same finish, the same grace of bearing, the same perfection of vocal expression, the same faultlessness of costume, and the same not unpleasant tinge of self-consciousness that has ever characterized it.

There is a breadth, a fullness, a satisfying quality in Mr. Wallack's personation of light comedy characters not possessed by comedians who belong strictly to the younger school. He came on the stage before the heartiness of an elder day quite deserted the boards, and his father—the senior J. W. Wallack—was one of the most picturesque representatives of the *Rovers* and *Dick Dashalls* of the old-school comedy. Hence, though he is in no sense a respector of useless traditions, his acting combines many of the bold touches demanded when merciless critics sat in the pit, with the somewhat finical attention to detail which belongs to the present era of stalls and parquet. With much that was good the theatre once had howlers and face contortionists, but there was a vigor about them that was refreshing when compared with the colorlessness and insipidity of the pantaloon actors of the drama of intrigue and seduction. They spoke a coarser dialogue, but there was no dark undercurrent suggested or implied by their conversation.

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 15.—A joint ballot was taken to-day in the West Virginia Legislature, and resulted as follows: Gen. Jackson, 26; Walker, 23; Price, 17, and the balance scattering.

PACIFIC MAIL.

WHAT MR. WHITING HAD TO SAY TO THE COMMITTEE.

AN INGENIOUSLY STUPID STORY TO CONCEAL THE TRUTH—WHY HE WENT TO CANADA—HE IS CERTAIN HE DID NOT RECEIVE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY IRWIN SAYS HE GAVE HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Committee on Ways and Means has failed to elicit any information from Mr. Whiting which pays for the trouble that has been taken to secure his attendance. He says he was in the oil regions when he read Irwin's testimony that he had received $100,000, and that he was appalled. Not being a lawyer, and being sure of his innocence, he decided to go to Canada and reflect a while upon the situation, hoping that in the meantime Mr. Irwin would discover and correct his mistake. Mr. Whiting repelled with many asseverations of innocence the statement that he had received $100,000. He had only received $56,500. He was employed by Irwin to secure the vote of Senator Cole, but found on talking with the Senator that there was nothing to do, as he was already in favor of the subsidy. His agreement with Irwin was that he should receive $10,000 a year during the life of the subsidy, which would amount to $100,000; but after the bill passed they had concluded to "capitalize" it, and the result of this capitalization was the payment to him of $56,500. The check made to the order of Mr. Cole was sent to him that he might make a payment of Whiting's debt to some other person, and get a receipt for Mr. Whiting; but Whiting was unable to explain why he did not pay this third person with a check to order in the usual form, allowing the check to stand as a receipt. The whole story bears the impress of falsehood of an ingeniously stupid character. Next to Mr. Schumaker, Whiting deserves the prize for ingenuity and genius for concealing the truth. He is now very sorry that he went to Canada, and seems to be truly thankful that the call of the committee reached him and gave him an excuse for returning to this country to declare his innocence. He has not the pleasure of Mr. King's acquaintance.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

THE BOOK-KEEPER DILLON GIVES SOME EVIDENCE—A. H. WHITING TAKES THE WITNESS STAND—HIS EMPLOYMENT BY IRWIN WAS TO INFLUENCE SENATOR COLE—HOW MUCH HE DID TO EARN HIS MONEY—THE QUESTION OF HOW MUCH MONEY HE RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation this morning in public.

TESTIMONY OF THE FORMER BOOK-KEEPER TO THE SERGEANT AT ARMS.

Moses Dillon, formerly book-keeper in the Sergeant at Arms' office, was recalled, and the official stenographer read to him the full record of his examination by the committee in private session last Saturday. Mr. Dillon thereupon affirmed the correctness of the record and signed it. It appeared that when Dillon was examined by this committee during the last Congress he testified as to the making of memoranda of the initials of several Congressmen who had $1,000 bills changed in the office about the time of the passage of the Subsidy bill, but that he went before the committee the next day and withdrew his testimony, and asked to have the proceedings expunged, which, at his request, was accordingly done. When questioned by the committee last Saturday, Dillon swore he could not recall any of the names that he then put down on his tablet and subsequently erased, excepting Messrs. Voorhees, Storm, and Winchester, and they were recalled to his mind only by the fact that they had recently been here and testified on the subject. He swore also that he had an exceedingly bad memory for names, and had been frequently under the necessity of asking members their names when they came into the office.

Mr. Kasson corroborated this statement as regarding himself.

Witness continued by saying that he put down the initials of some of the gentlemen who had large bills broken up at that time merely out of a spirit of sport. There were certainly six of them, and probably more. There might possibly have been thirteen or fourteen. He remembered giving the committee of the last Congress the initials of one member only, namely, that of Mr. Voorhees.

Question—Did you not give the initials "J. B. S." and say that you supposed they stood for "John B. Storm"?

Witness—I confess that I was mortified a good deal about it, and after the committee agreed to expunge the whole matter, I erased the names from my tablet and from my memory. Witness, continuing, said he put the initials down generally immediately after the bills were changed, but not in the presence of the members. He could not recollect how long this was after the passage of the subsidy.

Q.—We would like you to reproduce everything you know about the transaction? A.—I have said all that I do know. I have really no personal knowledge of the matter at all.

Q.—After you testified before the committee last Congress did you not subsequently appear before the committee and request to withdraw your testimony? A.—I did.

Q.—What did that grow out of; your satisfaction that you were mistaken? A.—No, Sir; it grew out of my mortification at having been led on to take those names at all. It was a matter in which I had no business to interfere. I know that afterward it had been the means of depriving me of the good opinion of some gentlemen whose esteem I valued very highly, and I erased the names from my books and from my memory.

A. H. WHITING ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Mr. A. H. Whiting, a real estate dealer of Bridgeport, N. Y., was next examined. He testified that in January, 1872, he was employed by Richard B. Irwin to give his whole time and energies to the work of promoting the passage of the Pacific Mail Subsidy bill, by the use of all proper and legitimate means. Irwin agreed to pay him if the bill passed $10,000 per annum every year that the contract might run; subsequently this arrangement was changed and it was agreed that the amounts for the ten years of the anticipated contract should be capitalized and at $56,500; this was the total amount that witness received from Irwin.

HIS SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT WAS TO INFLUENCE SENATOR COLE.

The especial object of his employment was to influence Senator Cole to favor the subsidy, and remove certain unfriendly impressions that were supposed to exist in his mind against Irwin; witness found, however, when he came to Washington, that Senator Cole did not need influencing, being already warmly in favor of the increased subsidy, and fully committed to it; witness did nothing to earn the money he subsequently received from Irwin, except to talk with everybody he knew about the national advantages to be derived from authorizing the semi-monthly China mail service and granting an increased compensation.

The witness repeated, in reply to a question, that he did not remember of having spoken to any member of the House; but, in accordance with his agreement, he was to do anything he could to help the subsidy by speaking favorably of the measure, and to act as Irwin desired.

Mr. Kasson—Then what you did was in the Senate, and not in the House?

A.—Yes, as far as I remember.

Q.—What were you asked by Irwin to do in the Senate? A.—Irwin said he thought a certain Senator was cross toward him personally, and he desired that that Senator should become favorably disposed to the measure; the name of the Senator was Mr. Cole; Irwin was desirous of removing prejudice from his mind, and that he should stand up for the measure heartily; Irwin asked me to see him; I did so, and at the first interview I discovered there was no such prejudice to remove, and that Cole would support the measure; he could not do otherwise, as it was one in which his constituents were deeply interested.

Q.—Were you asked to see any other Senator? A.—I do not remember.

THINKS THE COMPENSATION ONLY REASONABLE.

Q.—It appears that you received $56,500 for your work? A.—I received that amount for the time spent, but not for that particular work. I felt myself entitled to that much money. I was engaged in an extensive business of my own. The business of our commercial house was to the extent of a million dollars a year. I was the purchasing and forwarding member of the firm. I came from Arizona to New-York, and from New-York to Washington.

In further response, the witness said he had been engaged by Irwin to dispose Senator Cole's mind favorably to the subsidy, Mr. Cole having been his counselor and legal adviser; he had called at his house frequently; he was not connected in consanguinity with Mr. Cole's wife; Mr. Cole's wife and the witness' uncle's wife were sisters; he never told Mr. Cole what he was employed for by Irwin, or what money he had received or was to receive; he led Mr. Cole to believe that he was speaking from a Pacific point of view; the witness kept all the money he received for himself exclusively, and was not directed to share it with anybody.

EXPLANATION OF A CERTAIN CHECK.

Mr. Kasson showed witness a check drawn by him for $18,023, payable to Cornelius Cole, and indorsed by Mr. Cole and by George D. Krumthoor, of Philadelphia. The date of the check was Nov. 11, 1872. The witness having been asked to state the facts in connection with the check, said, between the 9th and 12th of November, he was confined to his home by sickness. He sent the check to Mr. Cole, who was in Philadelphia, and asked him to pay with it the money he owed to Krumthoor, which he did, and took a receipt in witness' name. This was altogether a private transaction, in which Mr. Cole had no interest. Witness had become liable for the payment of the debt. The business might be called a transaction in stock. Krumthoor was the Treasurer of the California Construction Company, and the money paid to him was a subscription to stock.

Mr. Dawes asked whether the check itself, payable to the order of Krumthoor, with the latter's indorsement, would not have been a sufficient receipt without Mr. Cole's intervention?

The witness replied that it might have been better to send the check in that way. The California Construction Company was to construct railroads in California and Texas.

HOW THE COMPENSATION WAS FIXED.

It was his impression that he met Irwin at a hotel the day after he arrived in New-York. The original contract with Irwin was for $10,000 a year, and the service was to secure a subsidy.

Q.—Did you at the time of the contract think it would take ten years to get a subsidy? A.—I did not.

Q.—Then how came you to fix upon ten years? A.—I presumed that the subsidy would last ten years, and that my stipend or salary would last that time. My contract with Irwin was the payment of $10,000 a year for ten years, and I was to hold myself in readiness to execute Irwin's orders.

Q.—I understand you to say you asked that much money because you thought your services were worth it. If you were employed only two months, you had nine years and ten months to spare. Why did you put such a value on your services for only two months' employment? A.—I believe that gentlemen making contracts will get what their services are worth if they can.

Q.—How came you to settle under the contract for $56,500 for two months' service? You say you saw Mr. Cole only once, and found at your interview that there was no use of going any further, he being already favorably disposed to the subsidy. A.—I have no answer further than that Irwin, as an honorable man, felt bound to settle with me.

Q.—But it was not to carry out the contract; but the payment was for services rendered? A.—I think the capitalization took place before the work was over.

Q.—Then you made a new contract? A.—Certainly.

Q.—If the object in Irwin's employing you was to influence Senator Cole, there was no necessity for doing so, as he was already on the side of the subsidy? A.—That was my understanding. In further reply the witness said Irwin thought that Mr. Cole was feeling very cross toward him personally, and that he was employed to reconcile him and dispose him favorably to the subsidy; he informed Irwin after his interview with Mr. Cole, that Cole said he would heartily support the measure; the witness found Cole as well-disposed toward it as he could desire.

Q.—Instead of Mr. Irwin making a contract with you to pay $100,000 for your interview with Mr. Cole, do you know of any reason why Mr. Cole would not have told Mr. Irwin the same thing? A.—No, Sir.

THE WITNESS DOES NOT RECOLLECT RETURNING IRWIN ANY MONEY.

The witness in response to further inquiries said that Irwin nevergave to him a check for a larger sum than $56,500, nor had he received a larger sum from him. He had no doubt Irwin was in error in stating that he had returned Irwin $40,000, as he did not recollect returning any sum; his understanding was that the check for $56,500 was in full settlement, and if Irwin regarded the remainder of the $100,000 as money returned that was his own way of transacting business; the witness was not apt to forget the actual amount he received; having received a check for the money, he obtained for it a certificate of deposit, and passed it to the bankers.

WHY MR. WHITING KEPT OUT OF THE WAY.

By Mr. Niblack—You say you have nothing to conceal. We have believed you have been reluctant to come before this committee to testify, and have kept out of the way of a subpœna. What have you to say on that point in the way of explanation? A.—I have to say with much chagrin that I made a mistake; my first absence from home was not to avoid a subpœna; I went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania; I saw in the newspapers my name connected with this matter; I was somewhat appalled by it; not being a lawyer I preferred taking time to consider the subject; another reason was the fact that I saw that Irwin had stated that I had received $100,000, which was an error, and which I supposed would be obvious to him, and that he would correct the misstatement before the committee; I was in Canada only six days.

Q.—Would it not have been better to come here yourself and see the error corrected, rather than trust to Irwin? A.—I made a mistake.

Q.—Did you not know that by keeping out of the way you were doing injustice to Senator Cole? A.—I am very sorry; I did it under a mistaken impression; but I came here voluntarily.

In further response the witness said he received no legal summons until he reached his hotel in Washington. He did not know how the committee came to get a subpœna into his hands in Canada. He arrived in Canada on Wednesday night and telegraphed to his wife Thursday, and then wrote a note to her, and during Sunday the telegraphic summons was delivered. When witness made his contract with Irwin, he severed his connection with the business house of Hooper, Whiting & Co.

HE REITERATES THAT HE RECEIVED ONLY $56,500.

Mr. Kasson pointed out to witness the testimony of Mr. Clarke, taken in New-York, by which it appeared the witness received a check for $100,000.

The witness said his impression was the check was for $56,500, and that this was the precise sum; Irwin was at the bank with him; it was not probable he indorsed the check without knowing the amount it covered.

Mr. Kasson showed the witness Irwin's account book. There were entries of two sums of $100,000, but none of the $56,500. The witness replied the only amount he carried from the bank was a certificate of deposit for $56,500; he was not in San Francisco the latter part of the year 1872.

Mr. Niblack—Did you have any co-operation with William S. King? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know he was employed in the same business with you? A.—I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance.

WHAT REPRESENTATIVE STORM HAS TO SAY.

Representative Storm, of Pennsylvania, appeared before the committee. He said he understood that Mr. Dillon, a former book-keeper of the Sergeant at Arms, had mentioned his name in connection with the matter under consideration. If his [Storm's[testimony given in 1872 could appear in connection with Dillon's testimony he would be satisfied; if not, he was here to testify again. He then repeated under oath what he said in 1872; that Dillon's statement that he noted his initials as to a thousand-dollar bill which came into his hands from him was incorrect; he never had a thousand-dollar bill in his life, nor did he ever have such a bill charged in the office of the Sergeant at Arms, nor was ever a dollar paid to him for his vote or his influence; he never had any money charged there except his own monthly pay; the witness said to Dillon that what he had done was an outrage, as he had consistently opposed the subsidy throughout. Dillon replied that he was going back to withdraw his statement. Dillon was much annoyed on discovering the injustice he had done to Mr. Storm.

Mr. Kelley remarked that Dillon was very deficient in his recollection of persons and names, and did not recollect that he had designated a thousand-dollar note with the initials of Mr. Storm.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock.

THE CAR-DRIVERS' UNKNOWN FRIEND.

Last Wednesday afternoon as a car was passing the Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, a man came out of the building with a pitcher and mug in his hand, and jumping on the front platform, before the driver could recover from his surprise, had served him a mug of hot coffee from the pitcher, and held the car-brake for him while he drank. The mug having been emptied, the man retired as suddenly as he had come. These pleasant little surprises were kept up that afternoon and night, and again on Friday morning and night, Saturday night, and yesterday afternoon and night. Desirous of clearing up the mystery of these gifts, and of learning, if possible, the name of this unknown benefactor, a TIMES reporter called yesterday evening upon Mr. John Dooly, the general Secretary of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, from whom the following facts were obtained: Last Tuesday a gentleman of means, himself quite uncomfortable from the cold, noticed the extreme suffering to which the car drivers were exposed by their unsheltered position. Actuated by a humane desire to alleviate, as far as possible, this suffering, and having previous knowledge of the facilities of the Young Men's Christian Association, he called upon Mr. Dooly and made arrangements with him that the Young Men's Christian Association should, at his expense, provide the car-drivers with hot coffee as they passed the building on their different routes. Mr. Dooly also stated that up to last night the association has distributed about 1,200 mugs of coffee to drivers upon the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Lexington avenue cars, and the Grand Street Cross Line, and said that, according to agreement, he was to make a detailed statement of the progress of the work to the unknown gentleman to-day. Upon a second inquiry as to who this unknown friend might be, Mr. Dooly stated that he was a wealthy Christian gentleman, who did the work from motives of pure charity, and who did not desire his name made public.

SALE OF WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS.

A sale of fine water-color paintings, comprising the collection of Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co., came off last evening in Kurtz's Gallery, No. 6 East Twenty-third street. There was a large attendance of buyers, and the prices brought by most of the pictures were very high. The following are some of the best pictures, which brought the highest prices: "Reeling Silk," by Ettore Simonetti, of Rome, $185; "Feeding Jocko," by L. Marchetti, of Rome, $260; "The Philosopher," by E. Bellecour-Berne, of Paris, $310; "Fountain in the Villa d'Este, Tivoli," by Lucio Rossi, of Rome, $105; "River View near Paris—Morning," by Allonge, of Paris, a design in charcoal, $105; "River View near Paris—Evening," a design in charcoal, by Allonge, of Paris, $140; "The Picador," by L. Jiminez, of Rome, $270; "Sea View," by W. T. Richards, of Philadelphia, $120; "View near Newport," by the same artist, $170; "Bull-fighters in a Tavern," by F. Peralta, of Rome, $105; "The Connoisseur," by J. Agrasot, of Rome, $240; "The Toilet," by Ettore Simonetti, of Rome, $115 "Still Life—Champagne and Fruits," by J. W. Preyer, of Dusseldorf, $180; "Still-Life—Chasselas, Grapes, and Peaches," by the same artist, $140; "Illuminated Frontispiece," by Eugene Klimsch, of Dusseldorf, $135.

MLLE. ALBANI.

THE TERMINATION OF HER CONTRACT WITH MR. STRAKOSCH — AN EXPLANATION FROM THAT GENTLEMAN.

After announcing the unexpected departure of Mlle. Albani for this City, en route to Europe, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday morning, says:

We undertook to get at the exact truth of the matter, and through the courtesy of the management have been entirely successful. Young Mr. Gye, it is true, refused to say more than that the affair was one purely of business, and that his relations with Mr. Strakosch continued to be of the pleasantest, and that he was perfectly willing to let that gentleman's explanation go to the public alone, as it would be a simple and reliable one undoubtedly. The tearful prima donna—she did almost weep her little heart out for a cause which will afterward appear—we did not intrude upon, satisfied that all the explanation due our readers could be obtained from Mr. Max Strakosch, one of the most genial, polished, and best-hearted of gentlemen, as he is the prince of managers. We were not mistaken, and are able to present the history of the breaking of the Albani engagement succinctly and reliably. Mlle. Albani, as she is best known, was engaged by the elder Gye some years ago, under a contract, a full statement of which is not necessary to the understanding of the present case, but which involved her remaining under the management of the Gyes for a term of years not yet expired. They manufactured a great success for her, and Maurice Strakosch, believing the success could be repeated in this country, engaged her for sixty nights for his brother, agreeing to pay the Gyes, her managers, for every night she sang (two nights per week) £150 and to assume all her expenses, a contract which brought the actual salary up to a figure not far from $1,000 per night in currency. To be brief, Albani did not draw the money. She was worth fairly the £60 per night, which was found to be the sum paid her, £90 per night going to her managers, (the Gyes,) but the £150 she was not worth. Still Max Strakosch struggled on manfully, as he always does, and by taking her out of the rôle of *Elsa*, in "Lohengrin," (the opera drawing just as well with Heilbron,) and other economies, hoped to weather the year, bound, at all events, to keep his contracts. He wrote, however, to his brother Maurice that financial disaster was ahead if better terms were not obtained from the elder Gye, whom he must see at once. The answer came by cable last week, signed by Maurice Strakosch and the senior Gye. It was a refusal to lessen the terms, but a welcome offer to cancel the contract, after it was two-thirds expired, which it would be on Thursday night last. The offer was at once accepted, and the advertisements of Albani's appearance at the matinée to-day withdrawn. In order to keep faith with season subscribers so far as possible, "Aida" was put in preparation for Monday night, to replace "Lohengrin," with Albani as *Elsa*, as had been intended, and not duplicate the performance of last night. "What could I do?" said Mr. Strackosh, last night, at the conclusion of the interview, during which we obtained the above facts: "You see for yourself that she does not draw the money. Last night, with her, there were $1,450 in the house, and it her first appearance here. To-night, without her, there are $2,500. It is the opera and not the singer that draws, and I am more than ever convinced of the correctness of the views that I expressed last year in favor of the general excellence of a presentation rather than the individual brilliancy of a single singer. Our public are becoming educated to it. Of course I have my share of complaint to make. The public have not supported me as they ought. I have sunk $50,000 on the season, and my private means are embarrassed, but I never, like some managers, run ahead until I burst flat. I can make money and lose it and still be a gentleman. There shall be no scandal; every contract has been and shall be kept. I may be compelled to shorten the season somewhat, and the closing six weeks in New-York may not be what I hoped, but I shall keep faith with everybody." "Yes, the loss of Albani's name will injure business, but with $3,000 per week less expense I can afford to have $3,000 less receipts, but the difference will not be that great." "Albani is one of the most perfect ladies I have ever known, as well as a thorough artiste." "She would even now sing for nothing for me to help the season out and continue her artistic triumph in her own country, and has been crying all day over the turn matters have taken. She cannot and should not break her contract, however. As for me, I can stand it. If I cannot make money at opera, I can go at something else. I may be poor, but shall still be a gentleman." We are sure of it, Mr. Max Strakosch.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer continues lowest over Cape Breton, where, however, it has risen slightly. It has risen generally at the rest of the stations, and is highest in Iowa and Illinois. The temperature has very generally fallen, except a slight rise in New-England and the lake region. Cloudy and rainy weather; with north-easterly winds, prevails in the Gulf States. Clear weather, with south-west to north-west winds, from the Middle and Eastern States westward to the Mississippi. The rivers rose on Monday at New-Orleans and Vicksburg, and fell at Cairo, Memphis, and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

During Tuesday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, colder, north-east winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the lake region, stationary and rising temperature, westerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and local snows, with rising barometer over the lower lakes, but a slight fall on the upper lakes.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer and temperature, north-west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

The rivers will continue to fall, except a slight rise below Vicksburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	34°	6°	3:30 P. M.	39°	15°
6 A. M.	31°	5°	6 P. M.	35°	12°
9 A. M.	34°	8°	9 P. M.	35°	10°
12 M.	37°	13°	12 P. M.	32°	8°

Average temperature yesterday.................. 9⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................. 34⅝°

EXTORTIONATE CHARGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Surely the time has come for the public of New-York to speak out before the arbitrary conduct of the express companies and their excessive charges divert trade from this City and dry up the fountains of charity. A small package from the same town will cost $1 45 by express, and forty cents by freight, in both cases delivered at the house. Again, it costs as much to deliver five boxes at your door from the Central Depot as to forward them as freight from New-York to Boston. All that the express company does is to handle the boxes and cart and throw them down inside your front door, for the company's underpaid boys are either too lazy or too weak in the back to mount the baggage to the upper story.

How these high charges affect other interests, may be illustrated by a note which appears in a missionary paper (just published) under the head of "A Suggestive Request from Bishop ——." The text of the note is as follows: "Reverend and Dear Brother: I have just had to pay $22 on two barrels from ——, sent by express. Please insert a notice asking our friends not to send by express. Yours, &c." Now, this may be an instance of cruel kindness on the part of the Bishop's friends, who provided good things for the Christmas festival at the mission, but omitted to pay the freight. But the point is that the express company charged so large a sum that it probably exceeded the value of the contents. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ!*

The same thing happened to me, recently, when shipping a case of home-made articles to a mission station near Detroit. The value of these Christmas presents for the poor Indians was very little over $10, while Adams Express Company charged me $9 for freight. Such facts speak for themselves. I hope that if public opinion is not strong enough, legislative action may be called in to protect us from the tyranny of these express monopolies.

PATERFAMILIAS.

FEB. 15, 1875.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE DOCK COMMISSION CHARGES.

REPLY TO MAYOR WICKHAM—A FULL ACCOUNT OF THEIR STEWARDSHIP—THEY CHALLENGE COMPARISON WITH THEIR PREDECESSORS—GREAT REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

The reply of the Dock Commissioners to Mayor Wickham's charges has not yet been made public, nor is it probable that the document will be ready for publication before the latter part of the week. On the part of the accused officials it is claimed that the reply covers everything contained in the original charges, and refutes every imputation against the character or conduct of Messrs. Budd, Westervelt, and Gardiner in the fullest manner. The Commissioners themselves are reticent upon the subject. One of them, however, stated yesterday that in his opinion there was "no case" for them to answer. The transactions of the department upon which the charges were based, and which had been alluded to by Mayor Wickham as extravagant and uncalled for, had been regularly published in the *City Record* for months before their accusers became alive to their importance. He [the Commissioner] did not like to state the substance of the board's reply, as it might be construed into a discourtesy toward the Mayor, but he was certain that their answer contained everything necessary to the vindication of himself and his colleagues. The main charges brought against the commission, and which were recapitulated in THE TIMES of yesterday, consist of an alleged unnecessary purchase of $100,000 worth of piles, which could not be used, thus depriving the City of the interest on the money, and compelling it to meet the additional expense of their storage. Another case of alleged mismanagement is that one of the piers of the City has been rented for $1,500 per annum, when double that sum could have been realized.

The work accomplished by the department under its present administration includes the building of over thirty wooden piers—twenty-one on the Hudson and twelve on the East River—and the rebuilding and extension of eleven old piers on the North River water-front, and of thirty-two existing piers on the East River. All of the new structures are from 200 to 400 feet in length, and from 40 to 60 feet in breadth. Five other piers have been erected for the use of the Department of Charities, two of them on Ward's Island, one at Blackwell's Island, one at Randall's Island, and one at Bellevue Hospital. Then there are the large docks of artificial stone, at the Battery, at Canal street, and at piers Nos. 43, 44, 45, and 46 North River. At Christopher street, 1,100 feet of bulkhead wall has been recently completed, at a cost of $417,000, together with the four piers, two on each side of the ferry-house, those on the north side being 560 by 50 feet, and those on the south 530 by 50. Upon the new Pacific Mail pier at Canal street $74,000 has already been expended; upon Pier No. 43 North River, 568 by 50 feet, $46,000; upon Pier No. 44, 568 by 50 feet, $61,000; upon Pier No. 45, 536 by 80 feet, $73,700, and upon Pier No. 46, 420 by 60 feet, $44,000. Upon the large pier on the west side of the Battery $164,000 has been expended. Other docks and piers have been constructed at different points on the North River front, including Jane street and Pier o. 47, and a number of piers have been erected along the East River wherever additional facilities for commerce were necessary. Four large dredges, two of them built since May 1873, at a cost of not less than $23,000 a piece, have been employed from April to December of each year, in dredging out the slips on the North and East Rivers. Over $175,000 has been spent within the same period for steamers, pile-drivers, dredges, and other apparatus. Eight bulkheads on the North and twenty-five on the East River have been rebuilt and otherwise repaired within the same time, and three new dumping boards erected for the use of the Street-cleaning Bureau. The expenditure of the department since the time the present Commissioners went into office, have aggregated a trifle over $2,200,000, $1,090,000 of which, in round numbers, has been met by the rents of piers belonging to the City. Five hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars was raised in this way and paid over into the City treasury, between Jan. 1, 1874, and Dec. 31 of the same year. Altogether the department has expended over $4,000,000 since its organization, in 1870. When the present Commissioners came into office they found exhorbitant salaries and light work the rule. Gen. McClellan, then Chief Engineer was drawing $20,000 per annum for his services, and each of the five Commissioners received annual salaries of not less than $10,000. Under the Reform Administration all this has been changed. The number of Commissioners has been reduced from five to three, and the aggregate amount of their salaries from $50,000 to $12,500. The Engineer in Chief, Gen. C. M. Graham, receives $6,000 for work for which Gen. McClellan was paid three times as much, and the pay and numbers of subordinate officers have been correspondingly reduced. While the official pay-roll of the department has been thus curtailed, its efficiency and the aggregate of work done has, according to the statements of the Commission, been largely increased. All the material for dock-building, &c., has been purchased by contract in accordance with the provisions of the charter, except in cases of emergency, for which an exception is provided. The manual labor upon slips, docks, dredges, &c., has been done by day's work. Whenever doubt has arisen as to the proper course to be pursued, the Commissioners claim to have consulted the Corporation Counsel, and acted upon his advice. In short, the present members of the board, and their friends, profess themselves perfectly ready to institute the most thorough comparison between the workings of the department under their control and under that of their predecessors, and to stand by the record they have made. The Commission, they claim, has been a thoroughly non-partisan one, not only in the selection of its employes, but in the conduct of its business. One of the Commissioners asserted yesterday that he did not know the politics of half a dozen men in the whole department. As to his own political views, he had never been asked them as a prelude to his appointment, nor had he ever attempted to ascertain the preferences of his subordinates in that respect.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

THE AWARDS OF DAMAGES FOR THE KING'S BRIDGE ROAD—THE USUAL WRANGLE OF WORDS—INFORMATION SOUGHT FROM THE CONTROLLER.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday, Mayor Wickham presiding, to take action upon the communication of the Controller in relation to the awards of damages made by order of the Supreme Court, for the property taken for the opening of Fourth avenue above One Hundred and Tenth street, the laying out of a new street running parallel to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and the widening of the King's Bridge road. The Controller stated in his communication, which was read at the last meeting, that he thought the damages were excessive, and the portion charged to the City one-half greater than it should be.

Before the question was reached, a communication was received from the Commissioners of the new Court-house, through their chairman, Mr. Blackstone, referring to the necessity of completing the building, and asking an appropriation to procure the necessary plans and estimates.

Mayor Wickham said he had been advised that the Commissioners were never legally appointed.

Controller Green replied that they were appointed by the late Mayor, and the Corporation Counsel had given an opinion that their appointment was legal and regular. It was proper that the board should give some expression of their views, as to whether they should go on with the work. The matter, on motion of Mr. Green was referred to the Mayor.

The special subject for which the meeting was convened was then called up by the Controller, who handed the Mayor a series of resolutions, authorizing the issue of bonds to pay the damages for the extension of King's Bridge road, &c., in accordance with the request made by the board at the previous session. The resolutions provided for the issue of assessment fund stock to the amount of $1,276,997 for the King's Bridge road, and $66,896 30 City improvement stock for the other works.

Mayor Wickham asked if the Controller had given the information relative to these improvements which the board had requested him to furnish.

Controller Green answered that the most he could do in the time he had at his disposal was to prepare the resolutions, but all the facts required were in the reach of the members.

Mayor Wickham—Before placing our names on the record as authorizing the issue of such a large amount of bonds, it would be well if you would give us whatever information may be in your possession about this matter.

Controller Green—I have no persons at my disposal to collate information, but I have prepared resolutions as requested by this board. I don't desire to press them. Every member is free to vote or not to vote for them. You asked me to furnish them and I have done so. People are coming in every day for payment of claims, and I suppose we are all in favor of paying claims.

Mayor Wickham—That is my policy, Sir; but it is a new policy. I believe in prompt payments.

Controller Green—Yes, Sir; but speed has got to give way to honesty and correctness; that is my policy, but I don't ask any one to follow it.

Mayor Wickham—The Controller, in his communication, said that the claims were excessive. Now, the board would like to ask you to give them the information that led you to make that statement, and, until that is obtained, I for one, shall hesitate before voting to issue these bonds.

Mr. Green—I have simply expressed an opinion. I stated in my communication that I thought the damages were excessive. I think so still. An opinion on the question, might, perhaps, depend very much upon whether or not the person who gave it was an up-town speculator in lots. I repeat that I believe the damages are excessive—but the Supreme Court confirmed the reports making the awards. Instead of asking information from me as to my opinion, let the members find it there, as it is on record.

Mayor Wickham—Then, am I to understand that when you stated that the damages were excessive you merely expressed an opinion and might have erred?

Controller Green (bowing)—If your Honor please, I may be wrong. I believe all men are fallible and liable to err.

Mayor Wickham—Am I to understand that the Controller will furnish the information upon which he based his opinion that the damages were excessive?

Controller Green—That is not the question.

Mayor Wickham—I take it that if the Controller sends us a communication stating he thought the damages excessive he should assign his reasons.

Controller Green—The information necessary to form an opinion can be found in the judicial proceedings for these works. If the Mayor places a decorous entry upon the minutes that these claims are excessive, I will not object to it. I think they are excessive, but let every member of the board judge of the matter for himself.

Mayor Wickham—But we want information from you to do that.

Controller Green (warmly)—It would seem to me that instead of endeavoring to paralyze the efforts of this board by continually asking the Controller for information which it is not his province to give and which does not properly belong to his department, the gentlemen should seek it in the proper official channels.

Mr. Lewis (President of the Board of Aldermen)—Then your opinion may be erroneous?

Mayor Wickham (to the Controller)—He indicates that it may not amount to anything.

Controller Green (smiling)—The gentleman is welcome to his opinion. [Laughter.]

The opinion of the Controller elicited some further remarks of the same character, after which the resolutions were adopted.

The Controller then submitted a resolution authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $10,000 to pay judgments against the City. He remarked that these bonds would increase the City debt.

Mayor Wickham said that the City Debt was being increased by litigation to recover claims. He had signed two warrants where the costs amounted to several hundred dollars.

Controller Green replied that he would pay all honest claims, and would continue to pursue that policy. The records of his department would establish that fact.

Mayor Wickham said that those who were not paid were coming to his office all the time about the matter.

Controller Green—I cannot help that. I shall pay only such claims as are found to be honest and correct.

The resolution was then adopted, and also one authorizing the issue of assessment bonds amounting to $50,000. The board then adjourned.

THR NEW CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. J. Nelson Tappan, the new Chamberlain, entered upon his duties yesterday. He was received by his predecessor, Mr. George W. Lane, who formally placed the bureau in his charge. Both gentlemen then examined the accounts of the Equity (Court) moneys, which were published a few weeks ago in THE TIMES. The patronage at Mr. Tappan's disposal is very small. He has five or six clerkships in his gift, but the salaries must be paid by him out of the appropriation of $30,000 fixed by the charter of 1873 for his office. He has not yet made any appointments other than that of Deputy Chamberlain, which was given to his partner, F. W. Gilley. It is said that some of the banks, appointed as City depositories, have incurred losses by reason of the interest they have had to pay, and that one of them is willing to resign the trust. The weekly report of the Chamberlain was issued yesterday. It shows that the balance in the City Treasury on Feb. 6 was $642,921 55; the receipts since that date were $425,828 79, and the payments, $425,608 30; total amount on hand on Saturday, $673,142 07.

OBITUARY.

HENRY DELAFIELD.

Henry Delafield, whose death is announced in to-day's paper, was the last surviving child of John Delafield. His father, who was the head of one of the oldest county families of England, arrived in this country on the 5th of April, 1783, on the British letter of marque Vigilant. Marrying a New-York lady, he established himself in this City as a merchant and private underwriter, and acquired great wealth. Upon the promulgation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, which swept American commerce from the ocean, his losses were very heavy, but an abundant competence remained for his declining years. Nine sons were the offspring of his marriage, of whom two died in infancy, but the seven who survived fulfilled their father's prediction, that with a thorough education success in life must attend their efforts. Henry and his twin brother William were born at their father's country seat, Sunswick, now in the Village of Ravenswood, on the 19th of July, 1792. The old house, which was then one of the largest country houses in the State, is still standing, and by its appearance, situated, as it is, in a location of great natural beauty, gives evidence that it was one of the important houses which were modeled after English family residences. The twin brothers resembled each other to a remarkable degree in face, figure, and manner, and even the tone of voice was hardly a clue to the identity of either when apart, and the affection characteristic of twins was very noticeable in them, and from boyhood through life they were together. In early manhood they formed a business partnership under the firm name of Henry & William Delafield, a name which grew to be honored in the City, and is remembered by our older business men as that of a firm of undoubted integrity and commercial sagacity. Their eldest brother John had married an heiress of the Roberts family, in Whitechurch, Bucks, and was residing in England, and with that country they began trading. Enlarging their business, they soon sent vessels to the West Indies, China, and South America. On one of their ships came, on her return from China, the first Chinese woman who ever landed in this country. In the subdivision of trade which came with the development of American commerce the business of the firm was concentrated on the West Indies, and finally confined to the Island of Hayti. In 1853 occurred the death of the junior partner, and Henry Delafield, losing the interest he had had in his business, soon retired from it in favor of two of his nephews.

During his life he held many positions of trust. He was for twenty years a Director of the City Bank of New-York. During the reign of the Emperor Soulouque he was Consul for Hayti, and was largely interested in various coal companies and other corporations, in several of which he was a Director. Late in life he married Mary, eldest daughter of Judge Monson, of Delaware County, New-York, by whom he has left an only child. Throughout their lives there existed among these seven brothers of a remarkable family a noteworthy brotherly affection, and one of the customs which were maintained by the survivors until the present Winter, when sickness prevented its observance, was that of a weekly gathering at the residence of one or another of their number. John, formerly President of the Phœnix Bank, was the first loss from the circle. He died in 1853, and was followed a month later by William. In 1873 Major Gen. Richard Delafield died, and early the next year Rufus King Delafield.

To-day the family vault will receive at once the remains of Major Joseph Delafield, Dr. Edward Delafield, and Henry Delafield, who have all died within the last three days.

OTHER DEATHS.

Ex-Senator (State) Robert Christie died at his residence in Clifton, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon. He had been ill the past week with pneumonia.

A telegram from Toronto, Ontario, states that Darcy Boulton, Q. C., M. P. P., and Grand Master of the Ontario Orange Grand Lodge, died suddenly in Toronto of apoplexy, yesterday morning.

Right Rev. Edward John Horan, Bishop of the Diocese of Kingston, Ontario, (Roman Catholic,) died in that city yesterday morning. He succeeded Right Rev. Patrick Phelan in the bishopric, and was consecrated May 1, 1858.

Henry G. Freeman, the oldest member of the Philadelphia Bar excepting Horace Binney, died on Sunday in that city, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was admitted to the Bar in 1809. His son, Chapman Freeman, is member elect to Congress from the First District.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the shoe store of John Ekler, on the first floor of the four-story brick tenement No. 627 East Ninth street, near Avenue C. The fire, which originated from an overheated stove, spread with great rapidity, filling the upper portion of the building with dense smoke, and cutting off the occupants of the upper floors from escaping by the stairway. An alarm brought a large force of Police and firemen to the place, and efforts were at once made to rescue the unfortunate people. Finding that the fire-escape at the back of the house was useless, owing to the flames and smoke, ladders were raised against the front, and a number of the inmates were removed in their night-clothes. Unfortunately the firemen were not successful in rescuing all the persons in the house, and after the flames were extinguished Mrs. Margaret Wells and her daughter Ella, aged four years, were found dead in their apartments on the fourth floor of the house. They were doubtless asleep when the fire broke out, and were not aroused until too late to reach the windows. They were evidently first suffocated by the dense smoke, and then burned to death. The bodies, after being removed from the ruins, were taken to the Morgue, and Coroner Eickhoff was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

The loss of John Ekler, proprietor of the shoe store on the first floor, is estimated at $1,500, and is fully insured. The second floor was occupied by William Hebner; damage to furniture, &c., $1,000. The third floor was occupied by Henry Winkler; loss, $800; and the fourth floor by the Wells family, whose household effects were destroyed. The building is owned by the Loew Brothers, and is damaged to the extent of $2,500.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on board the lighter Jacob Bell, loaded with cotton, lying at Pier No. 23 East River. The fire is supposed to have originated from some sparks from a passing steamer lodging among the cotton bales. The lighter is owned by the Empire Cotton-press Works, and the damage to the vessel and cargo is estimated at $2,000; insured.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the water-back of a range in the residence of Charles Kneas, No. 62 Rivington street, exploded, causing $100 damage to building and furniture.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the sulphur works No. 144 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, which occasioned a loss of $1,000; no insurance.

A fire occurred yesterday morning at Lindsay, Canada, destroying Doheny's block, occupied by Messrs. Ray & Co., dry goods and millinery; Haisley, saddler, and boots and shoes; Porte, watchmaker and jeweler, and Briceland, groceries and liquors. The loss is $30,000.

A fire at Darien, Ga., on Sunday morning, destroyed a large number of stores and the *Gazette* printing office. Loss about $100,000; insurance about $40,000. This is the third destructive fire at Darien within six months. They are supposed to be caused by negro incendiaries.

The elegant residence of W. H. Cady, at Monticello, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. Loss, $20,000; insured for $11,000.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., No. 37 Park Row, are perfectly familiar with the Newspaper business of the Country in all its ramifications, and have the best catalogue and one of the largest exchange lists of newspapers in the world.—*Troy Times.*

When a man slips and falls on the icy pavement, those in the immediate neighborhood witnessing the event all laugh, but the man don't. His turn comes when he collects his weekly indemnity for the disablement from the old Travelers, at No. 207 Broadway.—*Travelers' Record.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat; sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, or thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, &c. Few only of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure—take Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment perfectly successful in curing it we must use constitutional treatment to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, when used warm and applied with Dr. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE, effects cures upon common-sense, rational, and scientific principles by its mild, soothing, and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific, and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

DISCOVERY, CATARRH REMEDY, and DOUCHE are sold by dealers in medicines the world over.

There's one tooth-wash, the ladies' pride,
Beloved by belles o'er every "wash" beside;
One dentifrice there is supremely blest,
A sweeter, better one than all the rest;
And you will find, in every land the same,
That SOZODONT'S its old, familiar name.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Purify your breath and cleanse your teeth by using LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS. Dentists recommend them.

Erysipelas and Skin Diseases are Quickly arrested and cured by Dalley's MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

Coughs and Colds are Speedily Cured by the use of Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

OGDEN—ARNOT.—In Elmira, Feb. 9, at Trinity Church, by the Rector, Rev. George H. McKnight, WILLIAM B. OGDEN, of New-York, to MARIANNA T., eldest daughter of the late John Arnot.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—At West Englewood, on Saturday, Feb. 13, Miss ANNIE ACKERMAN, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, and at 12 o'clock at the South Church at Schraalenburgh.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 14, Capt. WILLIAM H. BROWN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CURTIS.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875, WEART P. CURTIS, aged 28 years, eldest son of A. Curtis, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROCKETT.—At Newark, N. J., Sunday, 14th inst., JANE E., widow of the late Caleb P. Crockett, aged 65 years.

Burial services at the Church of the House of Prayer, corner of Broad and State sts., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

DELAFIELD.—The funeral of Major JOSEPH DELAFIELD is postponed from Monday to Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

DELAFIELD.—At his late residence, No. 475 5th av., in the City of New-York, on Friday, Feb. 12, Major JOSEPH DELAFIELD, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock.

DELAFIELD.—At his residence, No. 269 5th av., HENRY DELAFIELD, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock.

DELAFIELD.—At his residence, No. 1 East 17th st., EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 12 M.

NOTICE.—The Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine are requested to attend the funeral of their late Fellow, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., this day, 16th February, at 12 M., from Trinity Church.

S. S. PURPLE, M. D., President.

W. T. WHITE, Secretary.

GRAHAM.—Monday, Feb. 15, CHRISTINA ANN, aged 57, wife of Robert Graham, No. 420 West 44th st.

Funeral from Methodist Church, 44th st., near 10th av., Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HARRIS.—At Berne, Switzerland, on Jan. 27, after an illness of six years, JULIAN SAYRE HARRIS, son of Rev. N. Sayre and Juliana Stevens Harris, of Hoboken, N. J., aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LUDWIG.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, after a protracted illness, ANNA M., daughter of Henry Ludwig.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Matthew's Church, Broome st., corner of Elizabeth st., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 1 P. M.

MALTBIE.—Suddenly, ANN, wife of W. D. Maltbie, of Suffern.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Christ Church, Suffern, Rockland County, N. Y., at 1 P. M., Wednesday, 17th inst.

MARTINE.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, inst., EDMUND H., son of Edmund H. and Mariana Martine, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Cornelius Westervelt, No. 319 West 32d st., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, inst., at 12:30 o'clock.

MARX.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock A. M., AUGUSTUS MARX, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, as also those of his uncle, James Van Buren, and those of his brothers-in-law, G. F. Amther and James Robins, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 15 Van Ness place, (Charles st., New-York,) on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, of diphtheria, CLARENCE ALGER, youngest child of Jacob F. and Laura A. C. Miller, aged 4 years, 1 month, and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 159 East 82d st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

☞ Hudson (Columbia County) papers please copy.

MESEROLE.—On Monday, Feb. 15, 1875, MARIA MESEROLE, widow of the late John Meserole, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, the 18th inst., from the residence of her son, J. V. Meserole, No. 226 Gates av., Brooklyn.

McCOMBIE.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 13, 1875, AGNES, wife of James McCombie, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 341 West 15th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MORRIS.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, WILLIAM EDGAR MORRIS, only son of Robert R. Morris, of Westchester.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, 10th st. and 2d av., without further notice, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

OBERLY.—At Trinity Rectory, West Troy, N. Y., on Feb. 10, THEODORE HENRY, infant son of Rev. Henry H. and Jane A. Oberly.

RENOND.—At New-Rochelle, Saturday, Feb. 13, Mrs. LOIS RENOND, widow of the late David Renond, in the 84th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 2:30 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church. Trains leave Forty-second street depot at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the train at New-Rochelle to convey the friends to the house.

RUSSELL.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, Feb. 12, Capt. JOSEPH G. RUSSELL, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, at 12:30 o'clock, Tuesday, Feb. 16. Train by the Long Island Railroad leaves Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., returning from Glen Cove at 3:45 P. M.

SIMPSON.—Suddenly, on Feb. 10, 1875, of apoplexy, FANNIE J., wife of Jerome B. Simpson, and daughter of the late Robert M. Stratton.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., near 5th av., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock.

TEN EYCK.—Saturday, 13th inst., ANN TEN EYCK, widow of Cornelius, in her 83d year.

Funeral on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 66 West 36th st. Friends of the family invited to attend.

THROCKMORTON.—At Jersey City Heights on Sunday, Feb 14, 1875, ELLA, wife of Henry W. Throckmorton, aged 21 years 2 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Duncan av. Take the Monticello av. cars from Jersey City.

VAN VLIET.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 13, ROBBIE V. D. VAN VLIET, aged 5 years, 2 months, and 21 days, son of Frederick G. and Catharine R. Van Vliet.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 4 P. M. at No. 241 West 52d st. Remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y.

WATERMAN.—At Newark, N. J., Feb. 14, 1875, EMMA, youngest daughter of Charles and Emma R. Waterman and grand-daughter of W. R. Clintock, aged 4 years, 1 month, 11 days.

Funeral services at her parent's residence, No. 44 New st. Newark, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WINTHROP.—On Sunday, the 14th inst., at her residence in Tallahassee, Florida, SUSAN E., widow of John S. Winthrop, formerly of this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

PALE CHEEKS IN CHILDREN OFTEN RESULT from the presence of worms in the stomach, but a few of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES will expel the intruders, and restore the bloom of health to the countenance. Mothers with pale-faced children should try these Comfits.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

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No. 6 East 23d st., on Madison Square.

The entire collection of Messrs. M. KNOEDLER & CO. (successors to GOUPIL & CO.,) consisting of over 200 subjects by the most eminent artists, viz.:

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TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BANDAGES, &c.—SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS affords comfort, safety, cleanliness, and durability; used in bathing; universally indorsed by the profession; long tested; always reliable. Establishments, No. 737 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,347 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Correct adjustment; favorable prices.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau st.

OIL PAINTINGS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, &c.—A large and miscellaneous lot to be sold THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, without reserve. A fine assortment of desks and other office furniture, at auction prices, at our private Salesroom, No. 58 Liberty st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

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HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MARCH, 1875.
CONTENTS:

THE ISLE OF MAN.
With Twenty Illustrations.
CARICATURE IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By JAMES PARTON.
With Twenty-one Illustrations.
A CHARMING WOMAN. By JOHN G. SAXE.
REMAINS OF LOST EMPIRES.
With Twelve Illustrations.
RAPE OF THE GAMP.
Chapter XIX. Care Kills a Cat.—XX. A Tragedy.
With Two Illustrations by FREDERICKS.
TWO SONNETS.
MONT ST. MICHEL.
With Three Illustrations.
THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE REPUBLIC.—(Fifth Paper.) MECHANICAL PROGRESS.—(Concluded.)
With Thirty-four Illustrations.
THE LAST JOURNALS OF DAVID LININGSTONE.
With Eight Illustrations.
A WOMAN'S CHOICE.
DE WITT CLINTON AS A POLITICIAN.—By JOHN BIGELOW.—(Concluded.)
MAGASS, THE OUTLAW OF THE CARPATHIANS.
MISS ANGEL. By Miss THACKERAY.
CHAPTER VIII. Those who go and those who are left.—IX. Arcadia.—X. "The Gentleman's Magazine" for 1766.—XI. Paint.—XII. Pennello Volante.—XIII. Hamlet.—XIV. In the Flitting of a Moment.
A DREAM.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March is a triumphant illustration of the possibilities of periodical literature.

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The illustrated articles cover a large variety of important and entertaining subjects—the bold scenery and quaint customs of the Isle of Man; the ruins of ancient cities in Asia; caricature in the Middle Ages, especially the burlesque designs which disfigured cathedrals and prayer-books; the wonderful and picturesque Mont St. Michel; the remarkable researches and last days of David Livingstone; and those mechanical inventions and improvements of the last hundred years which concern printing and book-making.

JAMES PARTON'S series of papers on Caricature, and the First Century series are the most remarkable projects of the time in magazine literature.

JOHN BIGELOW, in this number, concludes his striking review of De Witt Clinton's career as a politician, on the basis of Clinton's correspondence with Col. Post. The additional letters here given describe the duel with Swartwout, the antagonism between Clinton and Van Buren, and reveal much that is interesting concerning the Presidential aspirations of the former.

Miss THACKERAY'S beautiful serial story, "Miss Angel," and Mr. MASON'S "Rape of the Gamp" are continued.

Two excellent short stories are given; also poems by JOHN G. SAXE, ALFRED H. LOUIS, and Miss H. R. HUDSON.

The Five Editorial Departments—the most valuable feature of this popular monthly—maintain their usual standard of excellence.

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"OBSERVATIONS ON DISEASES OF WOMEN."—By J. J. SPARKS, M. D., late member New-York Academy of Medicine. Mailed for 10 cents. Address the author, 201 West 22d st. The *Medical Review* says: "This pamphlet should be read by every lady."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 15, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last were as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Sp'rits Turp., bbls	91
Cotton, bales	7,031	Tar, bbls	100
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	200	Resin, bbls	899
Copper, bbls	13	Oil-cake, pkgs	987
Dried Fruit, pkgs	55	Pork, pkgs	573
Eggs, bbls	354	Beef, pkgs	40
Flour, bbls	11,374	Cut-meats, pkgs	832
Wheat, bushels	41,080	Grease, pkgs	36
Corn, bushels	86,400	Lard, pkgs	2,638
Oats, bushels	18,675	Stearine, pkgs	50
Malt, bushels	6,500	Butter, pkgs	1,794
Barley, bushels	10,000	Cheese, pkgs	530
Grass-seed, bags	150	Tallow, pkgs	22
Flax-seed, bags	2	Skins, bales	14
Beans, bbls	177	Dressed Hogs, No.	150
Peas, bushels	2,800	Peanuts, bags	1,206
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Rice, pkgs	42
Corn-meal, bags	469	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds	26
Hops, bales	11	Sugar, bbls	550
Hides, No.	1,255	Starch, bxs	1,501
Hides, bales	456	Tobacco, hhds	36
Leather, sides	11,697	Tobacco, hhds. & cs.	324
Moss, bales	74	Whisky, bbls	324
Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls	113	Wool, bales	1
Lead, pigs	653		

COFFEE—No business of moment has been reported in this line. The offerings, particularly of Rio and Santos, have been increasing, and values have been quoted weak; demand light at the moment, even in a jobbing way. An arrival of 6,000 bags Rio, by the N. W. Smith, was reported to-day. We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18c.@20½c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@21c.; Mexican, 19c.@21c.; Ceylon, 20c.@22c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c. ₱ lb., gold.

COTTON—Under the less satisfactory Liverpool reports, business for early delivery has been very light and prices have been depressed, the official quotations having been reduced ⅛c. ₱ lb. The bids on export account have been much under the views of sellers, who, though offering supplies more freely, have been unwilling to make further important concessions. Spinners have been operating very cautiously at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of only 406 bales, (of which 170 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 16 bales to shippers, 240 bales to spinners, and 150 bales to speculators. Notices of spot Cotton were available toward the close at 15 5-16c., but the best bid reported was 15¼c., on export account. The demand for forward delivery has been on a moderate scale. The offerings of options for the early months have been quite liberal, depressing prices fully ⅛c. ₱ lb. The options for the later months were offered with comparative reserve, and values yielded only about 1-16c. ₱ lb. The receipts at the shipping ports were firm. Liverpool advices were discouraging. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,700 bales, (of which 3,000 bales on Saturday evening, and 12,700 bales to-day,) with 3,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 17-32c.; March at 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; April at 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; May at 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; June at 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c.; July at 16 13-16c.@16 27-32c.; August at 16 31-32c.@17c.; September at 16⅝c.@16 9-16c. ₱ lb., closing weak....Receipts here to-day, 7,031 bales, including 675 bales by rail....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 24,016 bales, against 26,943 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 38,862 bales, against 40,989 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,768,539 bales, against 2,875,622 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 19,487 bales; to the Continent, 1,031 bales. Stock in New-York, 167,447 bales; consolidated stocks at the ports, 838,455 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	13	13
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15½	15½
Middling	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Good Middling	16	16	16⅜	16⅜
Middling Fair	16½	16½	16⅞	16⅞
Fair	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17½

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in light request @ $2 35@$2 40 for full count.

FISH—A moderately active call has been noted for supplies, at generally steady rates. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 $8@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring at $1 07@$1 10 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited request for shipment and home use at about former quotations. The demand for export account is mostly from buyers for the West Indies and South America. The difficulties in the way of making prompt deliveries impede business in this as in nearly all other lines of trade. The sales since our last have been 7,600 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$4 95, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $4 95@$5 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 50@$4 95, mostly at $4 75@$4 95; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$4 95; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 75@$5 60; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 90@$6 25; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $4 90@$6 25; Western White do., Extras, at $5 25@$7; St. Louis Extras, $4 75@$7; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 85@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 2,700 bbls. shipping stock, in lots, within our range, chiefly for the West Indies....Southern Flour has been quite moderately sought after, chiefly in a jobbing way, within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 670 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 75 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 80@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour continues wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in quite moderate request, within the range of from $4@$5 15 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales 280 bbls., chiefly at $4 8@$5 15 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been rather more active, within the range of from $3 85@$4 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 950 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, quiet at from $1 45@$1 80 ₱ 100 lb....Oat-meal inactive, within the range of $7 50@$8 25 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been rather more sought after, within the range of $2 50@$3 ₱ 100 lb. for poor to fancy.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about steady, on moderate offerings of stock, but has been sparingly sought after, especially on export account, the difficulty of obtaining guarantees of prompt deliveries operating against free dealings. Winter Wheat has been in somewhat better demand at about late figures, the main call having been for Amber and Red Winter. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 16 for ordinary to prime No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 16 for prime Milwaukee, car stock; $1 05@$1 11½ (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car stock, with $1 10½ reported as bid, and $1 11@$1 11½ asked for prime, afloat; $1 04½@$1 07 for No. 2 Chicago Spring in store and afloat, mostly at $1 07 for very good, afloat; $1 25 for fair Amber Western, afloat, and prime do., in store; $1 22@$1 25 for fair to strictly prime Red Western; $1 25@$1 31 for ordinary to very choice White Western car stock....A more confident demand has been noted for new Corn, in good part for shipment, at an advance of ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel; closing firmly at the improvement. The lower range of ocean freights tended to stimulate export purchases. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 94,000 bushels at 81c.@82½c. for ordinary to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 81½c.@82¼c. for stock afloat, closing with 82c. reported as bid, and 82½c. asked, for strictly prime samples, afloat; 82¼c.@82½c. for new Yellow Western; 82c.@82½c. for new White do. Old Corn dull and nominal; for forward delivery, 10,000 bushels prime new Mixed Western, remainder of February and first half of March, sold at 82½c....Rye inactive, and somewhat nominal, within the range of 90c.@96c....Barley dull since our last, but quoted essentially unchanged in price. Prime Canada West last reported sold at $1 50 ₱ bushel....Barley Malt has been moderately sought after at about steady rates. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels Canada West, part $1 65 for choice....Oats have been in more urgent demand and quoted stronger in price, especially for guaranteed deliveries. The inquiry has been partly speculative for prime mixed, in store. Sales have been reported of 63,000 bushels at 67c.@71c. for poor to strictly prime mixed Western, closing at 71c. for strictly prime Chicago, afloat, prompt delivery, and 68c. for do., in store, and 70c. for Tol do stock, afloat; 68c.@74c. for White do., and 67c.@70½c. for Mixed and White State, odd lots....Feed has been very moderately inquired for within the range of from $23@$31 for poor to choice ₱ ton....A moderate demand prevails for Hay at steady rates, with shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 65c.@70c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 70c.@95c.; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye Straw in request at 45c.@70c.; Oat at 45c.@50c. ₱ 100 lb....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 3,259,688 bushels Wheat, 1,537,189 bushels Corn, 50,899 bushels Rye, 252,483 bushels Barley, 144,778 bushels Malt, 934,460 bushels Oats, 4,180 bushels Buckwheat, and 2,352 bushels Peas; showing a further increase in the stock of Corn, Barley, and Malt, with a reduction in that of Wheat and Oats in store, since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,181,849 bushels, as against 6,040,101 bushels last Monday, and 2,583,721 bushels this date last year.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port:

	1875. Feb. 15.	1875. Feb. 8.	1874. Feb. 16.
Wheat, bushels	3,259,688	3,267,210	1,152,387
Corn, bushels	1,537,189	1,303,455	549,985
Oats, bushels	934,460	945,137	747,429
Barley, bushels	252,483	[illegible]	57,924
Rye, bushels	50,899	[illegible]	25,993
Peas, bushels	2,352	2,352	723
Malt, bushels	144,778	137,120	19,184
Grand total	6,181,849	6,040,101	2,583,721

HIDES—Have been more active, but at lower prices; sales, 33,100 Montevideo, on the basis of 25c., gold, less ... per cent.; 2,479 Dry and Dry-salted Central American, and 1,000 City Slaughter, on private terms.

MOLASSES—There has been a restricted business noted in New-Orleans, new crop, prices of which have favored purchasers on rather more urgent offerings; 95 bbls. sold, in lots, at 56c.@63c. for about good to choice. Foreign has been without activity in the absence of any important supplies. Refiners have been unwilling to operate in the local market, at asking rates, for stock to arrive, while sellers have not been disposed to make concessions. Invoices to the amount of 160 hhds. and 7 tcs. Havana have been received since our last, but not reported as marketed. From Philadelphia bids have been reported of 38c. for 50 test new Crop Cuba, to arrive, on refining account, but higher figures have been claimed, checking negotiations. In a jobbing way, the dealings in foreign have been light within our range. We quote here: Porto Rico, 40c.@50c.; Barbadoes, 40c.@44c.; Demerara, 35c.@45c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@45c.; do. Clayed, 36c.@39c.; do., Centrifugal, 30c.@39c.; New-Orleans new crop, 55c.@65c. for good to fancy. Syrups have been in fair request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 35c.@67½c., the latter for very fancy, ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been in demand on the basis of 33c. for hhds. and 35c. for bbls., old product, with new quoted at 31c. and 34c. in hhds. and bbls. respectively.

NAVAL STORES—A moderately active inquiry prevails for Resin on the basis of $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained; sales, 2,500 bbls. good Strained at $2 15 ₱ 280 lb....Tar quiet at $2 25 for Wilmington; City Pitch at $2 25 ₱ bbl., delivered....Spirits Turpentine in comparatively limited demand, with merchantable quoted at 38½c. from yard. Sales 100 bbls. from dock at 38¾c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally in limited demand and weak in price....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6⅝c.@6¾c. Refined, 13⅝c.@13¾c. here, and 13¼c. at Philadelphia....Refined, in cases, 18¾c.@19¼c....City Naphtha at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A very light trade has been noted in Pork for early delivery, with prices favoring buyers; sales confined to small lots of new Western Mess at $19 25, and Extra Prime at $14 50@$15; and 100 bbls. Prime Mess, uninspected, at $18. For forward delivery, business has been also on a limited scale, with values quoted weak. Sales 500 bbls. new Western Mess, May delivery, at $19 37½; 250 bbls., June, at $19 50; with March and April options quoted nominally at $19 12½@$19 25....Dressed Hogs have been in light supply and demand; City quoted at 8⅞c.@9c. ₱ lb; Western at 8½c.@8⅝c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been held with confidence, on restricted offerings, but have been very quiet. Sales have been confined to small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.; Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Smoked Shoulders at 12½c.; Smoked Hams at 8¾c.@9c.; Pickled Bellies at 10¼c.@10½c., and Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 7⅝c., with Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., quoted at 10⅜c.@11c., ₱ lb....Bacon has been offered with reserve, and quoted firm, but has been rather inactive. Sales have been reported of 100 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10¼c., with City quoted at 10¼c., and Western Short Clear at 10¾c.@10⅞c., and 500 bxs. Western Long and Short Clear at 10½c. And for Chicago delivery 200 bxs. Cumberland at 9¼c., and 750 bxs. Long and Short Clear on private terms....Lard has been very quiet for early delivery at easier prices; sales have been reported of only small lots of Western Steam at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c.; and City at 13¾c.@13⅞c., with 1,000 tcs. Refined, for the Continent on private terms; quoted at 14⅛c.@14¼c.; and 250 tcs., for the West Indies, at 13⅞c. For forward delivery, there has been an active movement reported in Western Steam, opening at 3-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb. lower, subsequently rallying 1-16c., and closing again rather weak; sales have been reported of 4,000 tcs., February options, at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c., closing at 13⅞c.; 4,750 tcs., March, at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c., closing at 13 15-16c.@14c.; and 5,250 tcs., April, at 14c.@14¼c., closing at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c....Beef quiet but steady. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15 50 for Packet, ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $33 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams dull at $18@$21 for ordinary to prime....A fair demand prevails for the better grades of Butter, the offerings of which have been limited, with prices ruling rather in favor of sellers. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 21c.@37c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 37c.@40c. for choice to fancy do.; 16c.@28c. for poor to choice Western; 16c.@26c. for Rolls....Cheese has been in moderately active demand, with State Factory quoted at 13c.@16½c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ₱ lb....Eggs have been scarce and wanted within the range of from 40c.@50c. for ordinary to very fancy fresh stock.

SEEDS—Clover has been in less demand and rather easier in price. Western quoted at 11¼c.; State at 11½c....Rough Flax inactive at $2 20@$2 30; Timothy at $2 80@$2 90, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 27½, gold, on sales of 2,000 bags, ninety days' credit.

SOAP—Has been comparatively quiet since our last. The business has been mostly in domestic, in job lots. Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in quite moderate request, with values ruling about steady. Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 04@$1 07½; Cassia, 23c.@24c.; Cloves, 40c.@41c.; East India Pepper at 18½c.@19c.; White Pepper at 26c.; Pimento at 11c.@11½c.; Ginger, 11¼c.@12½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair request, chiefly on refining account, at comparatively firm prices, with sales to-day of 915 hhds. and 50 bxs., including 600 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c.@8⅞c.; 315 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7⅞c., and 50 bxs. at 7¾c. And, on Saturday evening 855 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7 13-16c. and 694 bxs. do., on private terms. We now quote fair Refining at 7 11-16c.; good do., 7 15-16c.; prime do., 8 1-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@8⅞c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar at 6⅝c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4⅛c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted up to 10½c.@10⅝c. Powdered at 10¼c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10½c., and Yellow at 8c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Dull, but steady; sales equal to 40,000 lb. very good to prime at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ₱ lb....Stearine has been in moderate demand, with choice City, in hhds., quoted at 14½c., and prime to choice Western, in tcs., at 14¼c.@14⅝c.; sales, 50 tcs. Western at 14¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been very dull since our last within the previous nominal range. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, in lines, at 45c.@$1 35; Imperial, common to finest, 37c.@85c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 37c.@95c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 49c.@$1 30; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 28c.@34c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 34c.@$1 10; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 42c.@87c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 05 ₱ gallon, or 2½c.@3c. from the final quotations of Saturday, on sales of 250 bbls. in lots. Market closed dull.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been depressed and unsettled. The regular steam-ship lines, especially for British ports, complain of the extreme difficulty of securing guarantees of prompt deliveries of Produce because of the ice blockade in the harbor. On offerings of stock with such guarantees, particularly of Grain, much cheaper accommodation could be secured. The demand for room has been fairly active, but shippers have been unwilling to make contracts freely, with limitations as to deliveries, unless at very low figures. Hence, business has been quite moderate. In the way of charters, the movement has been light since our last, rates, however, remaining about as before quoted. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade attracts most attention....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 2,000 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; 900 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 150 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, deliverable to vessel this evening, at 9d. ₱ bushel; 24,000 bushels Corn, on private terms, quoted nominally toward the close, on guaranteed early deliveries, as low as 7½d.@8d. ₱ bushel; 1,400 pkgs. Provisions, on private terms, quoted nominally at 40s. as the asking rate; 1,300 bales Cotton, chiefly at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; also a British ship, 1,448 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo. And a British ship, 1,453 tons, and two British barks, 1,386 and 907 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 51s. 3d.@53s....For London, by sail, 1,900 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 5,000 bushels Peas, in bags, at 9d. ₱ bushel; 2,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 300 bbls. Pork at 4s ₱ bbl.; 100 tons Oil Cake, in bags, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 5) bales Hops, (via Liverpool,) at ⅝d. ₱ lb.; 60 tons measurement Goods at 25s....For Glasgow, by steam, 220 tons Provisions, part at 40s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a schooner with Naval Stores, from Charleston, reported at 5s. and 7s.; a British ship, 1,250 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 53s. 6d. Grain tonnage in this market quoted nominally at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d.; at Philadelphia, at 8s.; and at Baltimore, at 8s.@8s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For the Continent, a British bark, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, rumored, but without confirmation....For Bremen, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ⅞c. ₱ lb.; and 40 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 40s.; also a ship, 1,117 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported as loading on owner's account....For Marseilles, an American bark, 599 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 5s. 1½d. ₱ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, an Austrian brig, 269 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $2,500, gold, and £10 gratuity....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, an American bark, reported at about $5, for Sugar....For Havana, an American brig, 395 tons, hence, with Box Shooks, at 10c., and an American schooner, 400 tons, with general cargo from Boston, reported at $800, gold....For Cardenas or Matanzas, an American bark, 347 tons, hence, with Empty Hogsheads, at about 80c. each....For Barbados, an American schooner, 500 tons, with general cargo, reported from Boston, at $1,100....For Boston, a schooner with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 13c., and another with Sugar, from Cienfuegos, at $5. ..For a Sound port, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $10....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, on private terms, quoted at $6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower: No. 2 Spring, 83⅞c., spot or February; 84⅛c., March, 85¾c. April; No. 3 do., 80¼c.@80½c.; Rejected, 77½c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 62½c., spot; 63⅛c. bid, March; 64⅜c., April; 70⅜c., May; Rejected, 61½c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 52⅛c., spot; 52⅛c. bid, March; 53c., April; Rejected, 51½c. Rye—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 98½c. Barley—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 07, spot; $1 08, March; $1 06½@$1 07, April. Pork in fair demand and lower, at $18 10@$18 12½, spot; $18 20@$28 22½, March; $18 52½@$18 55, April. Lard in fair demand and lower, at $13 47½@$13 50, spot; $13 52½, March; $13 72½, April. Bulk Meats dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 07. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat was ⅛c. higher. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork 5c. lower for March and April. Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05½; No. 3 do., $1 02½. Corn firmer at 62c.@64¼c., cash; 64¾c., March; 69¾c., May. Oats opened firm but closed dull and lower at 55½c.@56½c., closing at the inside rate. Barley dull. Rye firmer at $1 01@$1 03. Whisky offered at $1 10; no bid. Pork steady at $18 75, cash; $18 65, March. Dry-salted Meats steady; sales of loose jobbing lots at 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Lard dull; generally held at 13½c., but small lots sold at $13 35. Live Hogs active and strong; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; Packing, $6 50@$7 25. Cattle in good demand and stronger for shipping grades; sales of good Native Steers at $5 50@$5 75; common do., $4 25; fair Texas Steers, $3 50; good Native Stockers, $4 25@$4 75. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 3,800 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Flour dull; choice, $5 75@$6; other grades unchanged. Corn in fair demand; Yellow and White, 85c. Oats have an advancing tendency; sales at 71c.@72c. Bran selling at $2. Hay dull; sales of prime at $25; choice, $26. Pork—Receipts liberal and market depressed; sales at $20 25@$20 37½; extra heavy Mess, $20 50. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Hams dull at 13½c.@13¾c. Lard dull; Tierce, Packers', 14c.; Refined, 14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c. Sugar firm and in good demand; sales of common at 6c.@6½c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅝c.@7⅛c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@8⅛c. Molasses in good demand for good grades; sales of inferior at 35c.; common, 38c.@40c.; fair, 48c.@50c.; prime to choice, 53c.@60c. Whisky dull and held; Louisiana at $1 13; choice Western, $1 15. Coffee unchanged. Corn-meal quiet but firm at $4. Exchange—New-York sight, par; Sterling, $5 54; Gold, 114⅝.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Receipts—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 17,500 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels. In store and afloat—Wheat, 798,781 bushels; Corn, 68,413 bushels; Oats, 17,175 bushels; Barley, 79,227 bushels; Peas, 4,400 bushels; Malt, 20,158 bushels; total, 988,194 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales one car No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 05½. Corn firm, higher and scarce; sales six cars, new, on track, at 75c. Oats dull and retailing at 58c. Rye and Barley held above the views of maltsters; quotations nominal. Pork dull at $19 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c. Dressed Hogs nominally $8 50@$8 75. Highwines, no sales, and prices nominal.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 65c.@70c. Oats steady at 62c.@64c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.@11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c. Prime Lard—Steam, 14c.; Tierce, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky $1 10. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@12½c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 91c.; No. 2, 85½c.; March, 85¾c.; April, 86¾c. Oats quiet, firmer; No. 2 in store, 51½c. Corn easier and in good demand; New, 64c.@64½c. Rye scarce; higher; No. 1, $1 10, cash; $1, February. Barley firmer and higher; No. 2 Spring, March, $1 11; No. 3 Spring, $1. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $18 12½, cash; $18 25, March; Prime Mess, $16 50; Extra Prime, $13. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 6⅝c.; Middles, 9¼c.@10c., all loose; Boxed Meats ¼c. higher. Prime Lard firmly held; Steam Rendered, 13⅝c.; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet, weak, and lower; Red, $1 08@$1 10. Corn dull at 70c. Oats quiet, but firm, at 59c.@63c. Rye steady at $1. Barley nominal. Butter unchanged. Clover-seed steady at 11¼c.@11½c. Pork nominally $19. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6⅞c., spot; 7¼c., buyer April; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c., spot; 10¼c., buyer April; Clear Sides, 10⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Green Meats—Clear Rib Sides sold at $9 30. Whisky dull and nominal; sales at $1 10.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Flour quiet owing to the storm; prices unchanged, at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 18; Extra White Michigan, in car lots, at $1 35. Corn quiet at 87c.@88c. Barley held $1 40@$1 42 for prime Canada. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted and $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $30 per ton.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business for the week opened with quite a large attendance at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Feb. 15, and the following is a review of the proceedings of the day:

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 103.3, located on East Fourteenth street, north side, 266 feet east of Avenue A, for $14,750, to Condert Bros. for the plaintiff in foreclosure action. This property is said to be worth $25,000.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Court of Common Pleas in foreclosure, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land containing 1 288-1,000 acres, located on Avenue A, west side, West Farms, Twenty-third Ward, for $1,500, and a plot adjoining, containing 3 37-1,000 acres, for $3,600, both pieces being originally a part of the Berrian farm. The property was bought by George De F. Lord, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at public auction, sold four cottage houses and twenty-two lots or plots located at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., for $23,050 in the aggregate, as see report in detail annexed.

The legal sale by James M. Miller, of leasehold property on Greenwich street, south-west corner of North Moore street, was adjourned to the 23d inst., and the sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co. of a house and lot on West Forty-ninth street, west of 6th avenue, to the 25th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The public sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 160 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Buckley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19.4 by 102.2, on East Seventy-seventh street, south side, 104.4 feet east of First avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, No. 59 Prospect place, east side, 67.1 feet south of Forty-third street. Also similar sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.2 by 50, on First avenue, west side, 90.4 feet north of Forty-second street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, 50.9 feet north of Ninety-sixth street, and three lots, each 25 by 100.9, on East Ninety-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 13, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Madison avenue, west side, 62 feet north of Eighty-third street, a brown-stone French flat, five stories, 40 by 70; Samuel Kilpatrick, owner.

Seventy-first street, north side, 125 feet west of Avenue A, a brick tenement, two stories, 25 by 34; John Stewart, owner.

First avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, brick store and tenement, four stories, 19.9½ by 60; C. Buddensick, owner.

First avenue, west side, 19.9½ feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, brick store and tenement; four stories, 24 by 60; C. Buddensick, owner.

One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 75 feet west of First avenue, a brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 54; C. Buddensick, owner.

Delancey street, No. 220, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 27 by 60; C. Buddensick, owner.

West Forty-fifth street, No. 448, a brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 55; Jacob Kines, owner.

Fourth avenue, east side, 70 feet south of Seventy-fourth street, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 28.2 by 70; Thomas Fay, owner.

Seventh avenue, No. 813, a brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; B. Schnietiving, owner.

West Thirty-eighth street, No. 340, (rear,) a brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 28; Mrs. Huff, owner.

Fiftieth street, north side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, two brick tenements, five stories, 25 by 53; John Fresh, owner.

Eighteenth street, north side, 55 feet west of Third avenue, two brick first-class dwellings, each four stories, 22.6 by 23; George F. Carey, owner.

Broome street, No. 329 and No. 121 Chrystie street, two brown-stone stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 75; Elizabeth M. Halstead, owner.

West Union place, No. 37, one brick and iron first-class store, five stories, 30.6 by 150, estimated cost $60,000; John Duncan's Sons, owners.

Rivington street, No. 155, rear, a brick workshop, two stories, 22 by 35; F. Cohen, owner.

Mott street, No. 164, a brick factory, five stories, 25 by 46; Charles Fisch, owner.

West Twenty-ninth street, No. 250, a brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 37; A. S. Spaulding, owner.

Schuyler street, north side, 175 feet east of Cortlandt avenue, Melrose, a frame building, two stories, 22 by 24; Peter Bluush, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

West Fifty-fifth street, No. 151, in a generally dangerous and unsafe condition; Samuel Cohen, owner.

Fourth avenue, No. 11, unsafe rear wall and balcony floor; Robert Goelet, owner.

Broad street, No. 11, unsafe front wall and window-sills; Edward Matthews, owner.

West Thirty-sixth street, No. 519, unsafe generally; Andrew Kiernan, owner.

Maiden lane, Nos. 93 and 95, unsafe iron lintel of rear wall and iron column under second floor girder and wooden lintel; A. E. Vanderpoel, owner.

Bedford street, No. 77, unsafe front metal gutter; Horatio Gomes, owner.

Centre street, Nos. 221 and 223, unsafe leaders, foundation, and chimneys; H. M. Bailey, agent.

East Eighteenth street, No. 325, unsafe easterly wall and timbers under the foundation; E. M. Stratton, owner.

East Eighteenth street, No. 327, unsafe east and west walls and timbers under foundations; H. Wendell, owner.

East Eighteenth street, No. 329, unsafe easterly and westerly walls and timbers under foundations; C. W. Sanders, owner.

East Eighteenth street, No. 331, unsafe west partition wall and timber under foundations; Joseph Scheider, owner.

Greene street, No. 157, unsafe rear metal gutter; Charles C. Bradhurst, owner.

Broome street, No. 496, walls and chimneys generally unsafe; Joseph Bach, owner.

Broadway, Nos. 71 to 73, unsafe ceiling (in room No. 82;) Edward Matthews, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys.

East Thirty-eighth street, No. 219; Abraham May, owner.

Unsafe Balconies.

East Twenty-third street, No. 215; Thomas Murray, owner.

Fourth avenue, No. 452; Robert Goelet, owner.

Fourth avenue, No. 409; Mr. Palmer, owner.

Fourth avenue, No. 403; Mr. Pitt, owner.

East Twenty-third street, No. 318; C. D. Gildersleeve, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, FEB. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, East 14th st., n. s., 266 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 25x103.3	$14,750
By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 plot, Avenue A, n. w. s., West Farms, Twenty-third Ward, containing 1.288-1.000 acres of land, size 120x408x88x393	$1,500
1 plot Avenue A, adjoining above, containing 3.37-1,000 acres, size 120x980x132x1,073	3,600
RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.	
By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.	
1 two-story frame cottage and lot 50 x about 220, on Livingston av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Ogden place, and 1 lot, 50x150 on Ogden place; Jas. Prentice	$3,500
3 lots on Livingston av., s. s., adjoining above, each 50 x about 200; James Williams, $500 each	1,500
1 two-story frame cottage and lot 50x220, on Stuyvesant av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Ogden place; James Williams	3,000
2 lots on Stuyvesant av., n. s. adjoining above, each 50x200; same buyer, $500 each	1,000
1 two-story frame cottage and lot 50x175, on Stuyvesant place, n. s., adjoining above; same buyer	3,500
4 lots on Ogden place, n. w. corner Jay av., each 50x150; Wm. Dunn, $200 each	800
1 lot on DeLafield av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lake av., 50x195; James Prentice	200
1 plot on Lake av., n. w. corner of Riverside av., 95x230; same buyer as above	2,250
1 two-story frame cottage and plot, 150x160, Lake av., w. s., 134 ft. s. of Stuyvesant av.; James Marsh	4,000
2 plots on Stuyvesant av., n. s., 330 ft. w. of Lake av., each 75x180; William Frost, $400 each	800
1 plot on Riverside av., n. e. corner of Rutherfurd av., 91x about 250; James Marsh	2,000
1 plot on Park av., n. s., w. of Rutherfurd av., 75x about 200; James Prentice	500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 13.

Dover st., No. 5, 22x51.9; Michael Sullivan to the New-York Bridge Company	$10,750
Hawthorn st., s. w. corner of Seaman av., 100x200; E. E. Searing to J. J. Searing	12,000
Pearl st., n. w. s., No. 323, 38x0.7x53x80x19.1 x50.3x22.9x99.4x23.3; S. W. Gaines, executor; G. F. Cooledge to L. and H. C. Valentine and C. S. Homer, Jr.	40,500
38th st., No. 227 West, n. s., 510.8 ft. e. of 8th av., 20.7x98.9; Maria, wife of Daniel Kelly, to Abram P. Skidmore	25,000
44th st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.5; M. Murray to J. B. Kiersted and J. B. Smith	18,500
51st st., s. s., No. 304 East, 18x100.5; S. J. Bidlack, Referee, to J. Metzger	10,000
111th st., n. s., 614.11 ft. w. of 4th av., 100.11 x34.11; also, lot commencing on centre line between 111th and 112th sts., 580 ft. w. of 4th av., 116x100.11x50; Edward J. Fallon to William C. Traphagen	11,000
116th st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th av., 100x100.10; George Hoffman to Bertha, wife of Paulalson Candides	13,500
130th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., 75x99.11; 131st st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 12th av., 75x99.11; O. J. Wells, Referee, to F. L. Williams, J. H. Wheatley, and L. P. Williams	8,225
157th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Courtlandt av., 50x195, Melrose; Catharine Barkhorn, widow, to Mayor, &c., New-York	4,000
Madison av., e. s., 22.2 ft. n. of 79th st., 20x77; A. P. Skidmore to Maria, wife of Daniel Kelly	39,500
2d av., w. s., 74.3 ft. s. of 24th st., 24.8x97.7; G. Hoerber to Mina, wife of Ernst Hoppe	30,000
Leasehold Conveyances.	
4th av., s. w. corner 9th st., 19.2x94.6; the House of the Good Shepherd to Alexander T. Stewart	$25,000
4th av., w. s., 19.2 ft. s. of 9th st., 25.3x102.11; same to same	15,000
Lease Recorded.	
Madison av., No. 515, 2 5-12 years, per year	$3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY AND 5TH AV. PROPERTY, and an extra wide house on Murray Hill for sale. I am authorized by the owner, Josiah Jex, to offer the following choice property, to be absolutely sold as follows: Broadway, north-east corner 38th st., 98 feet front by 140 feet deep.

ALSO,

House and lot, brown-stone, 4-story, No. 18 East 40th st., between 5th and Madison avs., 30 feet front by 98 feet 9.

FIFTH AVENUE AND NINETY-SECOND STREET—Four lots, 100 feet 8 inches front by 100 feet deep; 5th av. and 126th st., five lots, 100 feet front by 120 feet deep; 5th av. and 127th st., three lots, 75 feet front by 110 feet deep.

For prices and details apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—ELEGANT WIDE HOUSE AND grounds for sale on the crown of Murray Hill, one of the widest and most costly houses in the City; lot 50 feet wide; furniture, paintings, &c., elegant and expensive; will be sold as it stands, viz.: House, grounds, furniture, works of art, &c., for $50,000 less than cost, family about leaving the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A FOUR-STORY, basement brown-stone house in 31st st., next to Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel; size, 18x60x98.9; occupied for many years by a physician. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to Dr. THOMAS F. COCK, No. 233 Madison av., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

THAT MAGNIFICENTLY-BUILT, PLANNED, and finished new, full-sized, dwelling, with superb dining-room, extension, mirrors, &c., No. 41 West 56th st., twenty doors from 5th av., and near the entrance into Central Park, for sale at an extreme bargain to an immediate purchaser; seen without permit. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

BUILDING ON BROADWAY—SPLENDIDLY situated between Fulton and Chamber sts.; one of the finest locations in the City for insurance companies or any other business. For sale on easy terms. Inquire of REED & HOYT, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 3 West 46th st.; size, 22x60x100; all in good order; will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

PRICE $1,000.—A PRETTY COTTAGE CONtaining five rooms, and the lot it stands on, all for $1,000; part cash and the balance in monthly payments. Apply at Real Estate Head-quarters, corner 3d av. and 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT fire-proof building south-west corner Broadway and Prince st. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—HOUSE AND TWO lots, No. 45 5th av. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A MURRAY ST. STORE—FIVE STORIES, brown-stone front; cheap. REED & HOYT, No. 229 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE for sale; in a good location down town. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 18 North William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

WATER-POWER AT YONKERS, SIXTEEN miles from the City: a new building with steady power from a large water-wheel. Inquire of JOHN COPCUTT, Yonkers, or on Tuesday and Fridays at No. 440 Washington st., from 10:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to sell or rent. Apply to
RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
of the
VALUABLE PROPERTY
NO. 98 BLEECKER ST.,
together with the
Stable and Lot
NO. 169 MERCER ST.,
forming an L.
To be sold at auction
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 18,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of P. Richards, Executor of Guy Richards, deceased.

The Bleecker st. lot is 28 by 139 feet, and the lot on Mercer st. 20 by 72 feet.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

The splendid HOUSE and GROUNDS, No. 45 Park av., fronting 74 feet on the avenue and 105 feet in depth, with stable on 37th st., 25x24 feet; the house is 45 feet front by 65 feet in depth; four stories, brown stone front, with picture gallery, (36x46 feet,) conservatory, &c.; the whole constituting one of the finest residences in this City. For permits to view the premises, apply to the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine st., or for further particulars, apply to JOHN S. BEACHER, Assignee of A. B. Clark, No. 98 Front st., or to C. W. Bangs, Solicitor for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROAD AND BRIDGE STS.,
being Nos. 96 and 98 Broad, and Nos. 33 and 35 Bridge st., on
THURSDAY, FEB. 18.,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property, having a frontage of 148 feet, and being between the Produce Exchange and Stock Exchange, and within a short block of the contemplated site for the Custom-house, is very desirable for business purposes.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

AT AUCTION.—BROAD AND BRIDGE STS. CORNER property, Feb. 18, at Exchange Sales-room, by A. H. MULLER & SON. Frontage, 148.7 feet; about 5,800 square feet. Maps ready.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOTEL ROSSMORE—TO LEASE, SITUATE AT Broadway and 42d st., opposite the St. Cloud, and containing over two hundred rooms: to be finished in the most elaborate and elegant manner by the 1st of August next, and will be leased for five or ten years at a reasonable rental to a good tenant. Address
EUGENE BEEBE, No. 11 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

A GEM.—LOCATION AND HOUSE FIRST-CLASS, handsomely furnished, beautifully frescoed, and in perfect order; fifteen rooms; immediate possession; reduced rent to cash parties. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

A CHARMING HOUSE TO RENT, 10TH ST., near 5th av.—Three-story, high stoop, full width, good order; very desirable for private family; reduced rent. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT AT LENOX, MASS.—A DESIRABLE house for the season or a term of years. Apply to Mrs. WM. THOMSON, No. 298 Madison av., City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH—A LOT NOT LESS THAN twenty feet wide, between 14th and 57th sts., and 6th and 9th avs., or a house within same limits, suitable for two or three families. Address, stating price, location, &c., A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE WITHIN the limits of 8th and 40th sts., Lexington and 7th avs.; neighborhood must be very good, and price not above $25,000. Address, giving location, PURCHASER, Post Office box No. 2,818.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BUILDING OF the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 4th av. and 23d st. Inquire of the Assistant Treasurer, in the building.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS CORNER OF FULTON and William sts., formerly occupied by A. B. Sands & Co. Suitable for business requiring strong light. Apply to A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 130 William st.

TO LET—STORES AND LOFTS IN CANAL ST., OPposite Earle's Hotel, running through to Walker st. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or seperately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE NEW DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and cellar; also third and fourth lofts; can be rented together or separately; well lighted; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

MASONIC TEMPLE,
6TH AV. AND 23D ST.

The grand hall in this building, capable of seating over one thousand persons, is now to let for lectures, concerts, and similar objects. Apply on the premises.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL.

GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.

THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,

Now delivering from their wharves at Hoboken, N. J., or alongside of steamers in the Port of New-York, their superior GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL, in any quantity, at the lowest market prices.

Orders received by HARRY CONRAD, President,
Offices, Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND others requiring painting or kalsomining done, would do well to make arrangements with the subscriber, who is an experienced workman; a great saving can be effected. Address PAINTER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of a New Court-house in the Third Judicial District, until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 17, 1875, for carpenters' work, slaters' and tinners' work, and plumbers' work. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 19, 1875, for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Feed.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AERIAL FIRE LADDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 19, 1875, for building four Aerial Fire Ladders.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR SUGAR.—DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction until Feb. 16, 1875. See *City Record*.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WILLIAM and JOHN ANGUS, under the firm name of W. & J. ANGUS, have this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM ANGUS continues the New-York branch, and JOHN ANGUS the Chicago branch.
WILLIAM ANGUS,
CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1875. JOHN ANGUS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FDK. HARENBURG & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. HARENBURG,
FEB. 15, 1875. C. W. HARENBURG.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.
MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN,
JAMES RINTOUL, } Executors.
ROBERT C. BUCHAN,
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-law6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874.
B. L. LUDINGTON,
Administrator, &c.
d1-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874.
CATHARINE A. FERRIS,
Sole Acting Executrix.
s1-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
d8-law6mT

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874.
CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.
THOMAS H. COOPER, } Administrators.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
f9-law6mTu*

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, } Executors.
ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON,
d8-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.
PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.
JAMES LYNCH.
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-law6moTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SERENA RHINELANDER, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER McDONNELL, and John Y. McKane, Washington Willis, and David Snediker, as Commissioners of Common Lands of the town of Gravesend, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Alexander McDonnell: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 14, 1875. WILLIAM RHINELANDER STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of January, 1875.
WILLIAM RHINELANDER STEWART,
f2-law6wTu. Plaintiff's Attorney.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 24,202, ISSUED BY Franklin Savings Bank, New-York, to Henry Raabe. The finder will please return the same to No. 323 6th av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, **RECEIVE DEPOSITS** subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate **COMMERCIAL PAPER.**

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed Principal and Interest,
(By special indorsement,) by the
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA
AND
WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE.

For further particulars apply to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY
IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.
SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS.
WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED,
of the
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Principal and interest payable in gold in New-York, or Amsterdam, Holland, at the option of the holder. Interest payable 1st day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The payment of the bonds at maturity is secured by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the additional security of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.

The company is restricted in purchasing bonds and mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgages shall be taken by the said Trust Company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be taken upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by 150 per cent. than the mortgaged amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by fifty per cent. than the amount of the mortgage."

DIRECTORS.

V. K. Stevenson, 17 Nassau.
Thos. A. Davies, 610 5th av.
A. Belmont, 19 & 21 Nassau.
Joseph Seligman, 21 Broad.
James S. Thayer, 17 Nassau.
Jos. A. Jameson, 14 Broad.
Sieg. T. Meyer, 86 Leonard.
J. H. Watson, 291 Broadway.
D. M. Koehler, 395 Pearl.
R. Schell, B'way, cor. 16th.
A. S. Rosenbaum, 121 M'n l'e
C. F. Livermore, 223 5th av.
C. C. Baldwin, 43 & 45 Worth
Henry M. Taber, 90 Beaver.
A. S. Barnes, 111 William.
Isaac Wallach, 16 White.
G. W. Carleton, 192 5th av.
R. T. Wilson, 44 Broad st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Prest. THOS. A. DAVIES, V. Prest.
HENRY E. DAVIES, 120 Broadway, Counsel.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1875.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Cash Dividend of FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this company, payable at the banking-house of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 3d day of March next, to holders, who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of February, inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of March next.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY.

NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, FEB. 10, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election of a President and Directors of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in the city of PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to 27th inst., both days inclusive.
WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Choice 7, 8, and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds and other A1 Investment Securities, paying 10 to 15 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERican Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, declared this day a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 27 until March 11.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1875. M. A. MYERS,
Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED—Continental, Niagara, Standard, Jefferson, Long Island, Germania, New-York, Pacific, Eagle, German American, National, and others, by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS,
GREAT WEST'N INS., NATIONAL TRUST,
FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH, AND
N. Y. GUARANTY & INDEMNITY STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WILL GIVE $100 BONUS FOR THE USE of $600 for six months; security, $3,600 worth of furniture; references. Address BONUS, TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, between 20th and 37th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; furnished or unfurnished; for two or three years; rent to be in accordance with the times. Address Box No. 3,582 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A flat or five or six rooms in private house with modern improvements in good neighborhood below 23d st., west side; rent, $25 or $30 per month. Address L., Box No. 120 Passaic, N. J.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 72 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1875.

72D DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on demand.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1875.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after the 1st March proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer books will close on the the 10th instant and reopen on the 2d March.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of February next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

BULL'S HEAD BANK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of March next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5, 10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 13, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sunday.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

VALENTINES
VALENTINES
UNDERWEAR
UNDERWEAR
EMBROIDERIES
EMBROIDERIES
MILLINERY
MILLINERY
CROCKERY
CROCKERY

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, and GLOVES, at less than the gold cost of importation, including some of the Finest French Striped Hose.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S CANTON UNDERCLOTHING, and INFANTS' OUTFITS, bought since the fall in price, and selling at EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.

FURS, FELT HATS, AND WOOLEN BLANKETS CLEARING regardless of cost.

THE BEST STOCKED AND CHEAPEST CHINA AND GLASS-WARE DEPARTMENT IN THIS COUNTRY.

Goods delivered free in this City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

LA FORGE KID GLOVE, 93C. PER PAIR, WARRANTED.

FOURTEENTH ST. & SIXTH AV.

MASKS
TOYS
DOLLS
LACES
TIES
SILKS
VELVETS
RIBBONS
GLASS
SILVER

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A FULL SUPPLY

of carefully-selected male and female servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish, now seeking situations at greatly reduced wages. Apply at CARPENTER'S Old-established Agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CAPABLE AND trustworthy German servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, corner Bleecker st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY an American Protestant young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent laundress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and thorough waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish undoubted reference from last place. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant girl, who understands her work thoroughly; is neat and orderly; an excellent washer and ironer, and a willing, well-tempered girl; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe-store, between 8th and 9th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very capable and industrious young girl; is a good waitress; also a neat chamber-maid, and would not object to assist with the washing; can furnish good City references. Call at Jacoulin's French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; would do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; no objections to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or to care a child and do plain sewing; country preferred; City reference. Call or address for three days, stating particulars, at No. 112 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young girl; is a thorough waitress and a good chamber-maid; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 222 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, laundress, or cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 37 East 35th st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young girl, or general house-work in a small private family; can furnish best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 64 Charles st., from 9 to 5 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid; willing to assist with waiting or washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at 122 West 20th st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a respectable family; is willing and obliging; good references. Call for two days, No. 340 West 41st st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 251 5th av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 666 2d av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, highly respectable and a thorough cook; meats, game, fowls, soups, pastries, creams; can get up nice side dishes, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; country or City; sober, honest, neat, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a respectable woman, whom we have known for eight years, as excellent family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, jellies, &c.; also bread and biscuit; will assist with the washing; can furnish good references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman; very neat and highly respectable; is a good family cook and an excellent washer and ironer; best testimonials; sober, honest, kind, and obliging, and a desirable person; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-experienced young woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes soup, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c., in best style; is also a good washer and ironer; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastries, creams, ices, &c., bones and lards, makes first-class bread and biscuit, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; she understands her business well; can give best City and country references from her last places; would have no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 313 East 24th st., one flight up, in the front, for two days.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful, sober, and obliging; has seven years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer, in a private family; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 160 East 53d st., between 3d and Lexington av., first floor front.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY COOK WHO can get up a nice dinner; is a first-rate baker and makes a variety of desserts; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; has best of references. Call for two days at No. 633 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in hotel or large boarding-house; is a capable woman; can give good reference. Call at 346 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook, to assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 309 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; a first-class hand; best of City or country references given. Call at No. 229 West 30th st., New-York.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, (cordon bleu;) has the best City references; highest wages and a kitchen-maid expected. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO UNDERstands all kinds of cooking; willing to assist in the washing; good reference. Call or address No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; experienced in all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 673 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED PROTESTANT COOK, first-class, and references first-class. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 47th st., Room No. 6.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCHWOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; expert at baking and pastry; nine years' excellent reference. Call at 477 7th av., near 36th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a private family; City or country; good references. Address No. 413 West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, PROTESTant young woman, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; is a good bread-maker; is willing and well tempered; will go in the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl, with good reference; can cook, wash, and iron; a steady place for general house-work; makes bread; is a good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe-store, below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK—COOK, &c.—BY TWO COMpetent Protestant Swedish women; have good City references; willing to go in country or City, together or separate. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG GIRL; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; has a good disposition; strong, willing, and tidy. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work, or chamber-work and waiting, in a private boarding-house; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 396 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 534 East 14th st., between Avenues A and B.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work in City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY FRENCH girl, serving as lady's maid; she is a good hair-dresser and seamstress; can furnish good City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PERSON OF LONG EXperience in first-class families; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; also a perfect hair-dresser; no objections to an invalid lady. Can be seen at No. 36 East 33d st.; call for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, AS LADY'S maid; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; is very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days at 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN; CAN SPEAK French and English; dresses hair; make dresses; good seamstress; will be useful and obliging; good references. Call at No. 206 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTable girl, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; four years' City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands fluting, &c.; good City references. Call at No. 434 West 46th st.

MAID.—BY A VERY CAPABLE FRENCH PERSON; is a thorough hair-dresser, and can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has the best of City references. Can be engaged at the French Office, No. 601 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG girl who desires a position to care for growing children; can teach them German; speaks it fluently; is also a good hair-dresser; no objection to travel; has references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman, whom we know, and who has two years' reference; would like a place to take care of a small child; is a good seamstress; last employer can be seen. Inquire for D. C., at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman who understands taking care of children, and is a good seamstress; would like a place in City or country; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for E. M.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, as first-class nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH girl; City references; can do any sewing by hand; fond of children; will do light chamberwork; tidy, willing, obliging; is a well-trained servant. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT NURSE, speaking Italian, French, German, and English; has quite a good education. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE NURSE FOR AN INfant; will also assist with grown children, and is a neat plain sewer, and cuts and fits for children; has good references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 781 7th av., near 52d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS thoroughly competent to bring an infant up on the bottle; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in hair store.

NURSE AND SEAMSRTESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, corner Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; is well educated; can teach music, English, and German; best of City references. Apply at present employer's, 22 West 60th st., near 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress in a private family; best of City references. Apply at No. 258 West 37th st.

SHIRT-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-MAKER desires a few more customers at her own home; a perfect fit warranted. Call on or address Shirt-maker, No. 44 Bank st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS BY A neat and very competent woman, with good City reference; does all kinds of family sewing, ladies' and children's underwear, shirts, embroidery, and dress-making; finisher; has her own machine. Call at No. 688 6th av., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young girl, who is an excellent family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to assist in the care of growing children; very best recommendations from present employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS SEAMstress and is willing to take care of a child; is a competent seamstress; is young, active, neat, useful; for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as competent seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; is a good operator; would wait on a lady or assist with chamber-work; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 525 6th av., near 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A competent American girl; can be well recommended by her present employers. Call or address No. 21 West 12th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT; UNDERstands Wheeler & Wilson machine, and dress-making, and care of growing children; tidy, kind, and recommended. Call at No. 317 West 14th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH woman, to do up-stairs work and wait on a lady. Advertiser seen and reference given from 11 till 3 o'clock on Monday, at No. 532 Madison av.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waiting, or fine Washing.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a first-class waitress; clean and take care of silver and get up salads; is a very good chamber-maid and would do washing; understands her business in either capacity; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, kind, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress or chamber-maid, or will do both; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH woman as regular waitress, with the best City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway—French office.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG person, lately from England, as waitress in a private family; good City references. Call, two days, at No. 140 West 31st st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish butler, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED EIGHTeen, in an office; will make himself generally useful. Address A. B., East-side Advertisement Office, No. 504 3d av.

CLERK.—BY A BOY FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE in any mercantile business; good City reference. Address J. H., No. 510 West 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, who can also act as waiter; understands the duties of a gardener, and would not object to going into the country; has best of references from former employers. Call on or address Peters & Calhoun Co., No. 33 Mercer st., New-York.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man; is a splendid groom, and a good, careful driver; in City or country; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Address, Coachman, box No. 280, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman, who is a first-class careful, good driver; willing and obliging; good reference. Address T. V., Box No. 317, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a respectable colored man, aged twenty-two years; can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do flower and vegetable gardening and general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—EIGHT years' best reference from first-class gentlemen, who can be seen in the City; married; no children; aged thirty; understands green-houses. Address J. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

FARMER—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH man and his wife to work a small farm; man is a practical farmer and thoroughly competent; wife can take entire charge of the in-door work; are both willing and obliging, and have best of references. Call or address M. P., care Mrs. Gibbs, No. 347 West 52d st.

GARDENER, HEAD.—BY A PROTESTANT married man, without family, age forty, who thoroughly understands the care of graperies, all kinds of stove and green-house plants, also flower and kitchen gardening; none need apply but those who have green-houses; will be disengaged by the 20th of February; first-class City references from present employer. Call for two days for J. H., at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., New-York.

GARDENER, FARMER, AND USEFUL MAN—House-work, or Live in a Cottage.—By a respectable man, aged thirty-one; man is an experienced flower and vegetable gardener, as well as farmer; served fourteen years in England in that capacity; wife can do house-work, milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD PRACTICAL MAN who thoroughly understands his business, graperies and greenhouses, and laying out of new grounds; A1 grape grower; married; thirty-one years of age; best of references as to character and ability. Address N. Rail, Saugatuck, Conn., until 1st March.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT married man, no family; is experienced in green-house, grapery, lawns, fruits, vegetables of all kinds, and accustomed to having charge of men; City references. Address for three days, Gardener, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTEStant; practiced in green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place. Address G. A., Box No. 294, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A SWEDISH COUPLE, lately landed; man will be useful within and outside; wife is a first-class washer and ironer; does plain cooking; no children; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, GERman married man as gardener and farmer; can take full charge; will also work a farm on shares; understands the business; eight years' references. Call at No. 27 Pitt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS PLAIN GARdener; is a good vegetable grower; understands fruits, and has had some experience in flowers; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address D. Y., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—IS A PRACTICAL FLORIST, HOT and cold grape grower and landscaping; can take the entire charge of a good place; best reference; married, one child. Address J. H. D., Box 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, PRACTICAL married (Scotch) man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable references. Address J. M. L., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man no family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address R. M., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN WHO THOROUGHly understands his business in all its branches; married, one child; satisfactory references. Address John Martin, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH A THOROUGH knowledge of white goods, embroideries, and laces, having been in business for himself, a position as buyer or as assistant for a wholesale or retail house; references A 1. Address T. D. J., Box No. 5,680 New-York Post Office.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish; can wait on the table perfectly; takes care of silver, china, glasses, and parlors; is not afraid of work; is willing to make himself useful. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; understands his business; best City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, SPEAKING ENGLISH; has good references; is obliging, very tidy, willing, and has good experience; can do all required by a first-class waiter; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS waiter in a private family; best City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,235 Broadway, in the stationery store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business and has good references. Apply, to-day, at present employer's, No. 114 East 16th st., from 10 till 1 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT WAITER IN PRIvate family; understands his business in every respect; best City reference. Call or address No. 21 East 16th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS WAITer in a private family; best City reference. Address L. C., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN MAN as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family, or as second man; no objections to City or country. Call at or address 146 East 39th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN SPEAKING A little English, in a private family; best City references. Call or address A. B., No. 208 East 38th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A GOOD CITY trade as outside salesman for a first-class job printing and stationery house. Liberal terms to a live man. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer for family of two; Swedish or German. Call, if well recommended, at No. 219 East 48th st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL well recommended, as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 11 Park av.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS AND maid; City reference required. Apply at No. 5 East 27th st., between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIRST-CLASS BASTERS on fine white vests. Call for two days at No. 828 9th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 17 West 9th st., between the hours of 9 and 1 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the 26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875, at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

AT AUCTION.—RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCtioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 991 6th av., corner 55th st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of parlor sets, pictures, carpets, centre-tables, beds, bedding, mirrors, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

Sale positive at 10 o'clock.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV.—A FINE suite on the first floor will be vacated the 17th, the family leaving for Europe.

A. J. RUTJES.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor to let, en suite or single, with every convenience, without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also a single room; terms moderate.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; also table board; house and locality first-class.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—NICELY FURNISHED large room, (southern exposure,) with board; also, rooms suitable for gentlemen. House and appointments first class. References.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—TO LET, WITH UNexceptionable board, a large front room, on fourth floor; suitable for lady and gentleman or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

ONE CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS on second floor to rent, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let at No. 113 East 19th st.; very cheerful rooms; small family; reduced rent.

NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SUITable for a gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. No. 22 East 41st st.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO let, with a respectable German family, in private house, No. 229 East 39th st.; terms moderate.

NO. 63 PARK AV.

Very desirable front rooms to let, with board; singly or en suite; references exchanged.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS OFfering a very desirable first floor suite, with private table.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO HALL-ROOMS, for gentlemen, to rent with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS—WANTED FOR gentleman and wife in vicinity of 14th st. Address HUBBARD, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BELGIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 17|ALGERIA..WED., March 3
PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 24|CUBA......WED., March 17

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1875.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 20
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY....SATURDAY, March 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine.)

First Cabin, $125......Second, $75......Third, $35

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA....Feb. 16|OHIO..........March 4
*MANHATTAN....Feb. 18|*MINNESOTA.....March 11
INDIANA.........Feb. 25|ILLINOIS.........March 18

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS

Lofts of No. 341 Broadway,

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........March 2, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, March 13, at noon.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES..........Feb. 23.
ETNA..........March 13.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ALPS..........Feb. 20.
ATLAS..........March 4.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Erin.........Feb. 16, 11 A. M.|The Queen, March 6, 3 P. M.
Italy.........Feb. 20, 3 P. M.|

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

France..........

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TO-NIGHT AND TUESDAY,
POSITIVELY LAST TIMES OF
THE WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 17, FIRST PRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL SOCIETY NOVELTY in four acts, written expressly for this Theatre, and entitled

THE BIG BONANZA!

To be presented after CAREFUL AND COSTLY PREPARATION, with new scenes by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS and Mr. CHARLES W. WITHAM, new fashionable toilets, new furniture a la mode; new music by DODWORTH, and a cast that includes ALL THE FAVORITE ARTISTS.

JONATHAN CAWALLADER, Esq., Banker, Broker, and Bondholder; in fact, the representative of "Money!"..........Mr. CHARLES FISHER
PROFESSOR CAWALLADER, his cousin; an "A. M.," "M. S.," "F. G. S.," &c., &c.; in fact, the representative of "Brains,"..........Mr. JAMES LEWIS
UNCLE RYMPLE, a sagacious old soul..........Mr. W. DAVIDGE
BOB RUGGLES, straight from the Big Bonanza. (His first appearance here)..........Mr. JOHN DREW
JACK LYMER, M. D. In want of practice and a patient..........Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Mr. ALPHONSUS DE HAAS, a scion of the ancient family of De Haases..........Mr. GEORGE PARKES
MOUNER, a party who lives by furnishing "points."..........Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
CRUMPETS, a valuable family retainer..........Mr. J. W. JENNINGS
Tafferty; Upholsterer..........Mr. W. BEEKMAN
Izard; Cashier..........Mr. I. DEVEAU
John; Porter..........Mr. SULLIVAN
Mrs. LUCRETIA CAWALLADER, wife of the Banker, with a soul above money..........Miss ANNIE GRAHAM
EUGENIA, her daughter; heroine of a romance beginning at the depot and lasting for eight blocks, with unexpected results..........Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Mrs. CAROLINE CAWALLADER, wife of the Professor, with a soul above science..........Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
VIRGIE, her daughter; heroine of a romance tinged with dissolving views..........Miss EMILY RIGL
Mlle. DE VINCEY; "Modes Parisiennes."..........Miss VARIAN
BALDER; with a "Floor to let."..........Miss NELLIE MORTIMER
ELIZA; a maid at the Banker's..........Miss GRIFFITHS

MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT,
at 1:30, of
THE BIG BONANZA!

_ BOX SHEET NOW OPEN for ten days ahead.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. A. H. SHELDON in the drama of
WEALTH AND CRIME.
Mr. THEODORE LOYAL, the DARING GYMNAST.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Othello, Thursday, Feb. 25.|Virago, Thursday, Mar. 25.
Hidalgo, Thursday, Mar. 11.|Yeddo, Thursday, April 1.
Colombo, Thursday, Mar. 18.|

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route. First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency. Apply at the office of CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, No. 56 South st., three doors west from Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. Gray, Feb. 16, 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. Rathbun, Feb. 27, 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:

CITY OF PEKING..........Feb. 15
ALASKA..........March 1
CITY OF TOKIO..........March 15

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)..........Thursday, Feb. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

METROPOLITAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

To shippers of freight between New-York and Boston: During the continuance of the ice blockade on Long Island Sound, the steamers of the Metropolitan Steam-ship Company will, at the discretion of the Masters, pass outside the Sound, thus avoiding the present delays and dangers of Sound navigation. All the steamers of this line are first-class, sea-going steamers. Freight received daily at the company's pier, No. 11 North River, and forwarded promptly.

H. F. DIMOCK,
Agent Metropolitan Steam-ship Company.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE SEASON.

THE WONDERS OF THE WINTER WILL REACH THEIR CLIMAX IN THESE CLOSING DAYS.

THE GREAT MIDWINTER TROTTING ATTRACTIONS TO-NIGHT.

THE FAMOUS TROTTERS OF AMERICA IN COMPETITION!

TWO BRILLIANT RACES, MILE AND REPEAT.

FIRST RACE.—Dan Miller, Sherman, Lyman, Mary M., Pilot.

SECOND RACE.—Rosebud, Tip, Josie, Black Friday, Drift, Modesty, Tony Jackson.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, GRAND CHALLENGE RUNNING MATCH, Mile and repeat, between J. P. Donohue's sorrel horse Jim Crow, and the Hippodrome English thoroughbred Remorse.

NOTE.—The above attractions are given in addition to the usual two hours' programme, which has proved of such thrilling interest to the amusement public of New-York. Performance AFTERNOON and EVENING.

The HIPPODROME will positively close Feb. 27, in order to prepare for the great Traveling Campaign through the larger cities of New-England and the Middle and Western States.

MONDAY, March 1, WESTON and Prof. JUDD commence their great 500-mile Challenge Pedestrian Match.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA AT THE PARK THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE TRIUMPH SWELLS.

Crowded houses hang with delight on its GAY AND BRILLIANT MUSIC and command with acclamation the repetition of each FAVORITE AIR.

MLLE. CORALIE GEOFFROY in the dual title rôle, associated with Mlle. MINELLI, Mlle. KID, Mlle. DOREL, Mlle. VANDAME, M. DE QUERCEY, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER. AN OPERATIC CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA led by Mr. VAN GEHL. New and elegant scenery by Matt. Morgan, Richard Marston, William Voegtlin. Costumes from Paris.

Order carriages at 11. Begins at 8.

Places secured ten days in advance at box office.

New balcony entrance next door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND OPERA BALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,

Under the patronage of

A committee of distinguished gentlemen

THREE TROUPES OF FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS,
GASTONS, PIOUX-PIOUX, FUNAMBULES,
LA DANSE DES INSECTES.

One Hundred Persons in
Exquisitely Fantastic Costume.

Tickets at DECKER'S, No. 33 UNION SQUARE, Delmonico's, 14th st., Broadway and Chambers st., and regular ticket offices.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14th st. and 6th av. TOOLE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
the eminent Character Comedian, Mr.

J. L. TOOLE,

will appear in the brilliant comedy drama written expressly for Mr. TOOLE,

OFF THE LINE.

Mr. TOOLE (in his original character) HARRY COKE

Followed by the Dickensonian sketch, founded on OLIVER TWIST, adapted expressly for Mr. TOOLE,

THE DODGER.

WM. DAWKINS, alias the Artful Dodger....MR. TOOLE

Concluding with (first time here) Mark Lemon's capital farce DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

JOHN GRUMLEY..........MR. J. L. TOOLE

FIRST TOOLE MATINEE SATURDAY 1:30 P. M.

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.

Every evening at 8; Matinee Saturday at 2.

Last week but two of

FREDERIC MACCABE,

who, in consequence of prior arrangements, is compelled to bring to a termination his triumphant career in New-York, where, during the last five months, he has played the most brilliant engagement ever known in this City.

Seats should be secured in advance for the final performances of BEGONE DULL CARE.

Last week of the present attractive programme of personations and songs, ventriloquism, and character delineations.

Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

ST. VALENTINE'S KETTLEDRUM.

IN AID OF
"THE SAMARITAN HOME,"

Armory of Seventy-first Regiment, corner Broadway and 35th st.,

to be open

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, from 7 to 12.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16, from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.

Dancing each evening. Music by the Regimental Band. Lunch at 2 P. M. Tea at 4 P. M.

"PUNCH AND JUDY."

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

THIS

Evening at 8.
S. C. FRANCE
in
MARKED FOR LIFE.

Afternoon at 2.
The Four-act Melodrama,
MOLL
PITCHER.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Dave Reed, Bob Hart, W. H. Breckway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

INSTRUCTION.

$2 50.—WRITING, MONTHLY; BOOK-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; backward persons taught privately; foreigners English. PAINE'S College, No. 62 Bowery; up-town college, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular.

GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in teaching, desires an engagement in that capacity for the morning hours; highest reference. Address L. T., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY DESIRES A FEW LADIES OR children to instruct in French. At pupil's residence, $30 per quarter; at her own, $20. Address Miss VALENCE, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES,

No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st.
Particulars in circulars.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN H. ROEHRS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—I, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of Herman H. Roehrs, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn, by Cole & Murphy, auctioneers, the following-described land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, with the building thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington avenue and the northerly line of Willoughby avenue running thence northerly eighteen feet, more or less, along the easterly side of Washington avenue to a point opposite to the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the herein described premises and the house erected on the lot next adjoining on the southerly side; thence on a straight line at right angles to Washington avenue easterly one hundred feet, more or less, a part of the distance through the centre of said party wall; thence southerly, parallel with Washington avenue, eighteen feet, more or less, to the northerly side of Willoughby avenue; thence westerly along said line to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1875.

ERNST G. WIECHMANN, Assignee.

NO. 4,990.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX FRIEDLANDER and RACHAEL MILINS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 1st day of February, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Max Friedlander and Rachael Milins, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.

f2-law3wTu* LOUIS ROESSEL, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY M. BARROWCLIFFE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock, A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

f16-law4wTu R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

FOURTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard Edwin. Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell, will appear.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 20, 100th performance of the SHAUGHRAUN.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. Lester Wallack begs to attract notice to the performance next SATURDAY NIGHT, being the HUNDREDTH NIGHT of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT'S engagement and of his Irish drama THE SHAUGHRAUN.

The pleasure these performances have given the public will render excusable some special attention to visitors next Staurday evening in the form of a souvenir to commemorate the occasion.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

ON
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
NEXT MONDAY,
Feb. 22,
GRAND MATINEE,
GRAND MATINEE,
At 1:30,
Being the 101st appearance of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT
as
CONN
in
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager..........A. M. PALMER.

Begins at 8; over at 11.

SIXTIETH TO SIXTY-SEVENTH TIME.

of

Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20, TENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. GRAND SUCCESS.

JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.
LENTEN SEASON OF 1875.
JEANIE JEWELL ROTCHKISS

has the honor to announce the first evening of her DRAMATIC RECITALS,

embracing scenes from Shakespeare and the popular authors.

Reserved seats, $1; general admission, 50 cents.

Tickets at Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st.; Ditson & Co's, No. 711 Broadway, and at the Hall.

RECITALS AT 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE GARNELLAS—REAPPEARANCE.

The most wonderful Gymnasts on earth.

COTTON and BIRDUE, masters of Song and Dance.

LITTLE PAULINE and her Liliputian Pony.

FREDRICKS and LEON, the famed Acrobats.

Sol Smith Russell, John Hart, Gus Williams, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Alice Harrison, &c.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY
OF
PAINTERS IN WATER-COLORS,
NOW OPEN AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,

from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M. ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS; ON SATURDAYS 15 CENTS. Will close Saturday evening, Feb. 27, 1875.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
CLOTILDE, OR THE BRUISED HEART.
MY WIFE'S VISITORS.
THE PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

GRAND ANNUAL BALL

OF SOCIETE ALSACIENNE-LORRAINE,
For the benefit of the refugees from Alsace-Lorraine,
At Irving Hall,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1875.

Ticket for gentleman and ladies, $2. Can be had of Joseph Strauss, President, No. 24 West 11th st. and No. 110 Spring st., and of A. D'Ouville, Treasurer, No. 717 Broadway.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

RENEWED SUCCESS OF
PARIS BY NIGHT.
ENTERTAINMENTS IN THE LECTURE-ROOM
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8.

Admission, (no extras,) 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

FOURTEENTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, SAMUEL P. WARREN; Vocalists, Miss M. E. BALL, Soprano; JOHN J. D. TRENOR, Tenor. Admission, 25 cents.

MAURICE DALY WILL OPEN PARIS MUTUAL Pools at his rooms, No. 5 West Union square, THIS EVENING, on the grand four-hand match between Dion Brothers vs. Garnier and Daly to take place THURSDAY, Feb. 18. Also, on the Vignaux and Rudolphe matches.

SECOND EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES.—UNION LEAGUE THEATRE, THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8. Tickets, $1 50; G. G. Rockwood, No. 839 Broadway, and G. E. Aiken, No. 191 Broadway, and at the door.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

S. T. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.

Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FEED MEN, DEALERS, AND BUYERS OF Feed-bags for horses are invited to examine a new Feed-bag, having free ventilation; supplies the feed by gravity, does not waste it, and will reimburse many times its cost. Orders solicited.

J. H. BEARDSLEY, No. 119 Nassau st.

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ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

121. Be Thou Our Plea. Hymn for Lent.
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171. La Timbale d'Argent. Opera Bouffe.
174. Il Talismano. (Waltz.) For Violin and Piano. Operatic.
175. La Princesse de Trebizonde. Lancers. Meyer.
177. La Fille de Madame Angot. Lancers. Meyer.
178. The Shoemaker. (Quartet and Refrain.) Henrico.
180. You Never Miss the Water, &c. Howard.
181. Speak to Me. Song. Campana.
182. Celebrated Polonaise. Opera Mignon.

The above are beautifully printed on full size sheet-music paper, and can be ordered through any news-dealer in the United States or Canada. Also by mail on receipt of $1. Inclose stamp for full catalogue.

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher.
No. 355 Third av., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, who can command $40,000 to $50,000 capital, and desires to do mostly an investment business, would connect himself with a substantial, first-class firm, or commence business with a partner of not less capital than himself, controlling investment or other perfectly safe accounts. Address, giving particulars, with real name, (which shall be strictly confidential,) F. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

$50,000.—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTner wanted by a first-class City house, now doing over $500,000 at retail, for cash; parties are of highest character, and A1 credit; low lease and superior location; parties answering in real name will be treated in strict confidence, and full insight given to business, &c. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 3,204 Post Office.

$10,000.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING this amount in cash, and now cashier in a banking firm in this City about to close up its business, would engage in the same capacity, or as book-keeper in some banking-house or other business concern, on or after March 1 ensuing. Address M. A. A., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BOOK AND stationery store in Brooklyn or New-York City. Address S., Box No. 69 Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO US ARE FORbidden to pay any money on our account to A. J. LUYSTER, formerly in our employment.

LODER & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 93 and 95 Franklin st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LEGISLATION FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL RAILROAD LAW—TEXT OF THE ACT—THE DEFERRED CAPITAL STOCK FUND—STATEMENTS OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

The movement to raise the deferred capital stock fund as a secure basis for rapid transit, is steadily progressing. A meeting of all the subscribers is about to be called, and a permanent organization with ward branches formed. Already, it is announced, several new subscriptions have been promised, among which are Myer Stern, $1,000; Newman Cowen, $500; Mr. F. Simmons, $1,000, and Heyman Israel, $500.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Charles H. Roosevelt, of No. 11 Wall street, Secretary of the merchants' rapid transit meeting, stated that in his judgment the most important consideration at this moment was to determine what legislation is necessary to render the building of a rapid transit railroad within this City possible. The present general railroad act, said he, appears to be ample for the incorporation of a company, and for the construction and operation of a railroad. The only act in the way is that of 1850, which forbids the "construction and operation in, upon or along any of the streets or avenues of the City of New-York, except under the authority and subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Legislature may grant and provide." This being the case, such legislation is only necessary as will either prescribe such regulations and restrictions, or as will place the power to make such regulations and restrictions in the hands of some competent body, subject to the provisions of section 18 of article 3 of the Constitution. The only bodies, said Mr. Roosevelt, to whom the Legislature can properly delegate this authority are the Mayors and Common Councils of the cities of the State, as they represent the immediate interests of the people, and should be intrusted with the power to care for those interests. For the purpose, then, of bringing before the people the direct consideration of this question, Mr. Roosevelt authorizes the publication of the following proposed act which is about to be presented to the Legislature:

An act to authorize railroad corporations hereafter organized under the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and supplementory thereto, to build and operate railroads in the cities of this State.

The People of the State of New-York Represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any railroad company that may hereafter be formed under and in pursuance of an act, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto; and complying with the provisions and conditions of section 18 of article 3 of the Constitution of this State, may build and operate the same within the corporate limits of any of the cities of this State, and in, upon, over, or under any of the streets or avenues of the said cities, under such rules and regulations, and upon such terms, as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Common Council of such cities; and it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Common Council of any city to grant authority to construct and operate such railroad upon such terms and conditions as such Mayor and Common Council may see fit to prescribe.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

It will be observed, said Mr. Roosevelt, that the foregoing act is general in its application, and does not in any way tend to operate in the interest of any section, faction, or plan for building a railroad, and leaves the way open to competition for all plans, subject only to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Mayors and Common Councils of cities, and subject to the requirements of the amended Constitution. This appears to be the only way to reach the desired end.

The cities of the State cannot, under the present Constitution, build a railroad. The words "nor shall any such county, city, town, or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness, except for county, city, town, or village purposes," must be construed to prohibit it. Corporate powers have never been given for any such express purpose. It is not within the ordinary course of municipal action, and would be construed by the courts to be extra municipal, and hence, unconstitutional. But the corporate authorities can properly aid this work by dedicating certain streets or avenues for railroad purposes for the public good under such rules and restrictions as the public interests require, and not in any way violate any constitutional provision by so doing. Or they could open a new avenue in, over, under, or upon which they would have a right to allow a railroad to be built.

Mr. Roosevelt desires that if anybody else can suggest a legal obstacle to the operation of this act he desires that the same may be suggested to him so that the bill may be amended, if necessary, before it is sent to Albany.

In a letter to Mr. Drake, announcing a Nineteenth Ward Rapid Transit Association, Mr. Jerome J. Collins, the Secretary, said: "It is the intention of the association to co-operate with you in your efforts to give the movement in favor of rapid transit a practical shape, and it has been suggested as advisable to form organizations similar to ours in every Ward in the City, which should be under control of a regular central organization. * * * It is our desire to avoid all the complications that inevitably arise out of the discussions of plans. We recognize only one reliable plan for procuring a means of rapid transit in New-York, and that is to get the necessary capital together as speedily as possible. If this can be done success is certain. Plans, lines of route, &c., are all dependent on capital. * * * It capitalists either fear or object to furnish the means for procuring rapid transit because of a want of confidence in the investment, or that other interests might suffer, it only remains for the people to grapple with the difficulty, as only the people can, and by a united effort demonstrate that what public interests demand, private interests cannot withhold."

THE METHODS OF MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

The discussion of the method of making appointments in the ministry was resumed yesterday at the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers. In the absence of Rev. Mr. Wheatley, who was appointed to open the discussion, Dr. Adams delivered the opening remarks, alluding to the interference of laymen in appointments and the erroneous notions entertained by them as to the qualifications of ministers. He believed that the setting aside of energetic men of mature age in favor of young men with nothing to recommend them to the position but fancy and rhetoric, was one of the greatest blunders of the Church. There would always be popular and unpopular preachers. Rev. Dr. Porter spoke at length on the subject. He said that Rev. Mr. Eggleson, in his essay read before the meeting on Monday, Feb. 7, had asserted that there existed a compact between ministers equalizing the itinerancy, and that there was a like compact between the people and the Church. That being so, a preacher who stepped aside to negotiate with the people for a desirable place which he feared the presiding Bishop would deny him, infringed upon the arrangement, and does his brother preachers an injustice. The moment the people act and negotiate with the preacher they also break the terms of their contracts with the Bishop, and do an injustice to other societies. Under the present state of affairs, while this practice of infringement is general among all parties concerned, he believed that all preachers could conscientiously enter into a negotiation for a desirable place without violating the compact, because that was now virtually dead. In the first place the platform underlying it has undergone an entire change. The laymen now control the election of the Bishop. The preachers no longer have the privilege of choosing who shall decide their destiny. The method, which has been in operation thirty-five years, was at first looked upon by Presiding Elders as an encroachment on their rights, but subsequently they have grown to like it, the Bishops have become a leading party to the measure, and the General Conference have indorsed it, thus nullifying the compact forever. Rev. Mr. Buckley indorsed the greater part of Dr. Porter's remarks, and defended the itinerant system as one of the most essential and best institutions of the church. A resolution was presented to suggest to the next General Conference to decide an extention of time in the appointments of city missionaries by a two-thirds vote of the conference. The resolution was laid on the table, to be considered at a future meeting. At the next meeting Rev. Dr. Warren will read an essay on hymnology.

MLLE. JUVIN'S TRUNKS.

Mr. Sarony, the photograher, writes that the trunk seized in Mlle. Juvin's possession and marked with his wife's name was so marked without the knowledge or consent of his wife or himself, that neither saw Mlle. Juvin prior to the arrival of the trunk, and that neither ordered or owned any of the goods seized. The name of Miss Haggerty (Mrs. John H. Draper's maiden name) was found on Mlle. Juvin's list of customers, with certain articles found in the trunks set opposite the name. Another lady for whom some of the goods were intended has been ascertained, to be Mrs. Clarkson N. Potter. There were others, but they have not yet leaked out.

ATTACHMENT OF A SMUGGLER'S PROPERTY.

Lafayette Graaf, of the firm of M. L. Graaf & Co., No. 94 Warren street, who was jointly indicted with Deputy Collector Col. Des Anges and Gustavus W. Ball, for smuggling silks into this port, fled to Canada. District Attorney Bliss ascertained that he had property worth about $10,000 in a safe in the safe deposit vaults of the Mercantile Trust Company, Nos. 122 and 124 Broadway, and, on the ground that Graaf is an absconding debtor to the Government, obtained a bench warrant from Judge Blatchford for the attachment of the property. Deputy Marshal Crowley served the warrant yesterday morning, and had just placed the seal of the court on the safe when the wife of the fugitive came on with a power of attorney from her husband, drawn up in Montreal, to enable her to obtain the property. She presented the power of attorney, and, on being informed of the situation, left without obtaining what she had come for.

THE CHARITY SOCIETIES UNTOUCHED BY THE AMENDMENTS.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL—THE CITY CAN MAKE PROVISION FOR THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AS HERETOFORE—THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1875 NOT AFFECTED.

The official opinion of Hon. E. Delafield Smith, the Counsel to the Corporation, given upon the requisition of Hon. Andrew H. Green, in regard to the constitutional amendments and the charitable institutions, was given yesterday. In his preliminary remarks Mr. Smith says that the constitutional amendments which have given rise to the doubt on the part of the Controller of the propriety of continuing payments to certain charitable institutions in this City directed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to be made for the year 1875, are contained in the following sections added to article 8 of the Constitution of 1846:

SECTION 10. Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation, or private undertaking. This section shall not, however, prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper. Nor shall it apply to any fund or property now held, or which may hereafter be held, by the State for educational purposes.

SEC. 11. No county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in or bonds of any association or corporation, nor shall any such county, city, town, or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness, except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town, or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law.

He continues: From an examination of the said resolution of Dec. 24, 1874, it appears that there are twenty institutions in this City, incorporated or organized under special or general laws, and classed under the general head of "Asylums, Reformatories, and Charitable Institutions," to which an aggregate of $825,905 has been appropriated for the year 1875, in various sums. These institutions, bearing various names, and having various objects of relief of different classes of individuals, are all corporations or associations heretofore established by law for the relief of the destitute. These institutions as heretofore organized and aided, have united the advantages of private funds, contributed for the special objects aimed at by each with the auxiliary benefits of public assistance. If, in consequence of a change in the organic law of the State, the public funds must now be withheld from a union with private care for the special objects of this elaborate system of charity, many thousands of persons of all ages must be thrown immediately upon such provision as the public authorities of the City can make for them in its almshouses and other receptacles for the poor and the classes standing in need of reformatory care, without any assistance from the private funds, and private property now employed in these great objects. A result so importunate as this ought not to be arrived at, unless it is forced upon us by a plain and necessary construction of the organic law of the State. He then enters into a minute examination of the language of the sections quoted, and the proper construction to be put upon them, and arrives at the following conclusions:

The constitutional amendments to article 8, sections 10 and 11, do not prohibit the City from making provision for the aid and support of the poor through any agencies or instruments heretofore created or sanctioned by legislative act for the relief of the destitute.

The legislative sanction of such means, contemplated by amendment 11, comprehends existing charitable institutions organized by law, as well as those which may be created after the adoption of the amendment.

The appropriations for the charitable institutions for the year 1875, by resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment passed Dec. 24, 1874, were made for the entire year, before the constitutional amendments came into operation, and could not be affected by those amendments.

He also quotes the report of the Committee of the Revisers of the Constitution, by whom the amendments were proposed, to show that it was not their intention to interfere with the charitable institutions of the State.

THEFT OF PICTURES AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Much annoyance has been caused of late by the many thefts of pictures and other articles from the National Academy of Design, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. It has been almost impossible to detect the thieves, owing to the number of visitors daily frequenting the exhibition of water-color paintings. The want of an officer on the premises has been much felt. Near noon yesterday Officer Erskine, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was on Twenty-third street, saw a man whom he recognized as a thief enter the building. He determined to await his exit and arrest him should circumstances warrant it. The thief, whose name is John Curtis, was fashionably dressed, and emerged in about fifteen minutes from the Academy. The officer imagined he saw something bulky under his expensive overcoat, and followed him to the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Madison avenue. Here Officer Erskine told Curtis he was his prisoner. Curtis replied to this by dealing the officer two blows in the face, almost closing both his eyes. The officer closed with the thief, and after five minutes' struggle overpowered him. He found in his possession a painting, entitled, "On the Stool of Repentance." The officer conveyed his prisoner back to the Academy of Design, where the painting was shown to Mr. Moses B. Porterfield, the superintendent, and at once identified by him as a picture which was on exhibition only a few minutes before. The prisoner was brought before Judge Otterbourg at Jefferson Market Police Court. The Judge remarked, "Well, Curtis, so you wanted a stool of repentance, eh? Then I'll supply you with one that will do you for some time to come, but it may not suit you so well as the other one."

The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

UNDERVALUATION OF THREAD.

The case of the United States against George Hughes & Co., importers of linen and linen thread, at No. 198 Church street, to recover $100,000 for alleged frauds in the importation of linen and linen thread, during a period of five years, came on for trial yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. The accounts of the firm were seized in September, 1873, and, as the Government claims, contain evidence of the alleged frauds, which, as charged, consisted of undervaluations and ommissions of specifications of cartons of goods, and of charges incurred in their transportation from the place of purchase to the place of shipment. Most of the invoices were linen thread, invoiced, as claimed by the defendants, at the rates usual to the trade. Cartons are the boxes which contained the imported goods, and the duty on them, it is claimed, is of a trivial character, and, from carelessness, sometimes omitted from specification in the invoices. The loss to the Government by the alleged omission of the cartons was about $300, while the penalties sued for on this item amount to about $20,000. The case was formally opened by Assistant United States District Attorney Simons, and then adjourned to this morning. The defense is, that at the most, the Government could only be able to prove clerical errors or omissions, and cannot prove any intent to defraud the revenue. As this case comes under the old law giving moieties to informers, they will reap a rich harvest if the case is decided in favor of the Government, as this decision would govern a number of other cases, involving the same questions.

A HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL GRANTED.

In response to the petition received on Friday last for the establishment of a homeopathic hospital the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have received application from the Homeopathic Faculty for one of the hospitals belonging to the City; and,

Whereas, It is deemed desirable by a large number of citizens of New-York that the small-pox hospital be removed to a point more distant; therefore,

Resolved, That if the Board of Health concur the patients of the small-pox hospital shall be removed to some other locality as soon as suitable buildings can be provided for them; and that the building known as the Small-pox Hospital be turned over to the Homeopathic Faculty as a hospital under our department, provided the Board of Apportionment grant us sufficient funds to carry on the same, and also provided it can be done according to the laws governing our department.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman Bergen in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, Alderman Trowbridge offered a resolution condemning the action of Senator Coe in introducing in the Legislature a bill for the re-establishment of the old Board of Supervisors. The resolution recited the evils that grew out of the double system of government when the old Board of Supervisors was in existence as a body separate from the Board of Aldermen, and urged, also, that the Governor be petitioned to veto the bill. Referred to the Committee on Legislation. Alderman Fischer offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Treasurer of the Board of Police and Excise to appear before the Aldermen's Committee on Police and Excise and answer charges preferred by Mr. Henry Everding, of No. 213 Court street. Mr. Everding charges that the Board of Police and Excise received $75 license fee from a member of the Liquor-dealers' Association and made return to the Board of Aldermen that but $50 had been charged. It is more than likely that the charge has grown out of a misunderstanding founded on the fact that the reports of the Board of Police and Excise made to the Board of Aldermen, as published by the latter body, have been found to contain many errors. The Board of Police and Excise court the fullest investigation. A resolution was passed instructing the Board of City Works to furnish the receipts and expenditures of the Water Department for the years 1873 and 1874. The present high water rates are constantly complained of by citizens, and it is proposed, if possible, to reduce them. Conforming to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board, the Board of City Works sent in a communication stating the terms of the contract entered into between the City and the firm of Kingsley & Keeny for the building of the Hempstead Reservoir. The communication was sent to Kingsley & Keeny for correction before any action is taken.

WINTER WEATHER CONTINUED.

DELAYS TO THE RIVER STEAMERS—AN UNCERTAIN DAY ON THE FERRIES—NAVIGATION OPEN ON THE KILLS.

The increasing cold of yesterday brought with it the familiar evils by which navigation of all kinds has been burdened since the beginning of the present Winter. On the North River the ferry-boats were not seriously interrupted, but the freight barges of the different lines were all more or less delayed. The westerly winds are constantly driving the ice to the New-York shore, and the delay encountered in towing barges and heavy craft of all kinds through the ice-floes is continuous. Further over, in the neighborhood of the Jersey shore, there is an open space extending for some distance, through which the ferry-boats of most of the lines make their way. On the Twenty-third street line, although the obstructions are much greater, no accidents of any magnitude have occurred. The East River during the flood-tide yesterday morning was partially free from ice, and the boats on the Fulton and Wall Street Ferries were running on time. Later in the afternoon the influx of water from the bay brought with it larger packs of ice, and the delay in the passage of the boats was considerably increased. At 4 o'clock an immense floe had almost choked up the entire channel at the South Ferry, and was rapidly increasing in size. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the Harlem River was covered with ice half an inch thick, and the boats running from Peck slip to Harlem and Morrisania were compelled to cut their way through. Once or twice during the day the ice was jammed between Corlear's Hook and Fulton Ferry, but not for more than half an hour at a time. The stress of weather has made it necessary for many of the Sound boats to discontinue their trips.

The Stonnington line has missed but one trip during the Winter, although the Sound has been more than once filled with floating ice. At last accounts, the Providence and Metropolitan Steam-ship Companies were preparing to take the outside route, by way of Sandy Hook and the ocean. All the pilots, those of the Sound as well as of the Harbor, unite in pronouncing the present Winter the most severe within their memory. In the Lower Bay, the ice-pack is reaching an unprecedented magnitude. It has even encroached upon the extreme limits it reached on Friday, and at a late hour yesterday the Swash Channel was the only passage clear to the sea. On both sides of the narrow inlet the ice stretches in unbroken fields to the New-Jersey and Long Island shores. At present it is impossible to land on the former, and on the other side navigation is almost equally impeded. Yesterday afternoon the pilot-boat Crow No. 12, while trying to avoid the ice, went ashore on the Clifton Rock, near Quarantine, Staten Island. It was ascertained afterward that her crew, in their efforts to save the vessel from the ice, had lost sight of Squash Light, and had been carried out of their course. The Pilot Commissioners have given orders to have the necessary aid forwarded to her. On the Staten Island Ferry the boats are reported as running regularly, although behind time. During the prevalence of ice in the bay the last boat will leave at 5 o'clock. Navigation on the Kills is not closed.

CARRIED OUT TO SEA.

By the breaking up of the ice in the Lower Bay on Thursday last many of the vessels anchored in that locality were dragged from their anchorage and carried out to sea. Among them was the sloop of Capt. Charles Woodward, of Navesink, who with a sailor was driven out to sea in an ice floe while endeavoring to save his vessel. When last seen she was rounding Sandy Hook in the middle of an immense ice-pack, the two men making signals of distress. Several hours later a schooner, with Capt. Collins and two sailors, named Wilson and Ludlow, on board, drifted out to sea, surrounded by ice, and has not since been heard from. There were no provisions on board the sloop, and fears are entertained for the safety of the men.

THE GRAND JURY INDIGNANT.

MR. BERGH REFLECTS UPON THEIR INTEGRITY—HIS LETTER REGARDING THEIR DECISION IN THE DOG-FIGHT CASE.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday presented the following communication to the Court:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1875.

To his Honor Recorder Hackett, presiding in Court of General Sessions:

DEAR SIR: The accompanying communication was received from Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Feb. 10. We, the members of the Grand Jury, consider the sending of such letter on the part of Mr. Bergh as totally uncalled for, and reflecting upon our integrity as Grand Jurors. It has certainly never occurred within the experience of any of us to be called to account to a party to a criminal proceeding for what we may have done after calm deliberation and weighing of evidence. Thinking that some action in the matter on the part of the court would be right and proper, in order to secure to future Grand Juries the respect which is their due, we leave the matter in the hands of the court, to be acted upon or not as may be deemed proper. Respectfully submitted.

CHRISTIAN S. DELAVAN, Foreman.

Mr. Bergh's letter to the Grand Jury is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1875.

To C. S. Delavan, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury for the City and County at present sitting:

SIR: On the 10th of December last were found a number of disreputable men engaged in a dog-fight, in a back basement at No. 12 Rivington street. Two savage bull-dogs had been fighting a moment before the arrival of the officers, and the respective owners of the animals were at the time handling the animals, their hands at the time being covered with blood, and the dogs terribly cut up by reason of the contest. The proprietor of one of the dogs and place where they were fought was present, and the lease of the vile premises is in the hands of the society. This fellow and some of his cowards have been proceeded against before, but, as in the present instance, they have escaped through means which I forbear to mention. On Monday, the 8th inst., the case came up before your jury, and, notwithstanding these facts were fully represented as I believe, this notorious ruffian and keeper of one of the most disorderly houses in this or any other city was relieved of all responsibility, and in his own language, since uttered to one of our officers, "was honorably acquitted." I think, on reflection, you will in a measure realize the discouragement I feel at finding my labors, earnest and unselfish in the public service, diverted from their legitimate ends by this decision of the Grand Jury, the inevitable consequence of which will be to double the already onerous duties of this society, and go far to making dog and cock fighting, if not respectable and honorable, at least tolerable in this City. I do not mean this as a censure, for your associates, doubtless, acted conscientiously, but erroneously. The result, however, is the same. A scandalous stain upon our civilization has been condoned, and these execrable wretches led thereby to believe, however mistakenly, that a certain amount of sympathy exists in this community with their atrocious calling.

(Signed) HENRY BERGH, President.

Recorder Hackett, having read the communication from the Grand Jury, replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: With reference to your presentment about Mr. Bergh, the impropriety he has been guilty of in addressing a communication to you demands the attention of the court. He will be notified to appear and make such excuses as he can to justify his conduct. No man has a right to send a communication to any Grand Juror or receive any intimation of a criminal investigation passing under the consideration of that body. Such persons are guilty of contempt and disrespect to the court.

A Grand Jury having impaneled in the Oyer and Terminer in the morning, his Honor discharged the General Sessions Grand Jury from further attendance.

POST OFFICE NOTES.

The Post Office employes had a busy time on Sunday. They went on at midnight of Saturday to close the mails of the Hansa, which sailed at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. They had hardly finished when the City of Antwerp arrived, bringing the mails of the Deutshhland, in addition to her own. The Deutschland broke her screw in the English Channel, and was obliged to put back. Later the Neckar arrived, with the mails of the Frisia, which was frozen in in the Elbe. Finding that she could not be got out, her mails were sent by railroad to Bremen, where the Neckar took them on board. The total arrivals were 328 bags, and the clerks did not finish the sorting until 6 o'clock Sunday evening.

Ex-Police Commissioner Hugh Gardner has been appointed out-door Superintendent of the postal substations, in place of William Haw, removed.

The postal authorities say that the total amount of valentines that has passed through the mails this year barely reaches 40,000. In former years the number has been as high as 100,000 and over. On the other hand, the dealers say that they have not done so large a business in ten years. This discrepancy is explained by the fact that nearly all the great dealers of some years ago have abandoned the business, the source of supply being now confined to two firms only. The custom of sending valentines is constantly decreasing, and the Post Office people prophesy that before many years it will die out altogether.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REMOVALS.

Notices of removal were served on about thirty Custom-house employes yesterday, to take effect on the 1st of March. The names of the unfortunate ones were not made public. In the Warehouse Division, lately presided over by Col. Des Anges, there has been but one decapitation thus far, that of Joseph K. Seymour, the store bookkeeper. The reason for his removal could not be ascertained. The offices of the Collector were overrun with ward politicians, who brought all the pressure in their influence to bear to save their favorites, with what result is not known.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Wickham officiated in two marriages yesterday.

The wonderful Poland-China pig was raffled off in the Produce Exchange yesterday. The winner was Mr. Evan Thomas, of No. 24 Broadway.

The annual ball of the Fifth Regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, to-morrow evening.

A reception will be given Warden O'Rourke at Bellevue Hospital this evening by a number of well-known citizens. There will be a complimentary address and resolutions.

John Meyers was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with picking Bernard Flood's pocket of $20.

The German Cooks Society No. 1 gave a masked ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, which afforded an opportunity for a pleasant reunion of the fraternity.

Mary Meehan, aged three years, of No. 44 Monroe street, was seriously burned yesterday by her clothes taking fire from a stove. She was carried to Bellevue Hospital.

The German property-owners of the Twenty-second Ward held a meeting last night, and passed resolutions against the projected extension of the New-York Elevated Railroad.

Old Mr. Rowe, for many years usher at the William street door of the Custom-house, died yesterday. He fell a short time ago and fractured his arm, and death resulted from the shock.

The report that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company propose a still further reduction of rates, published in a morning paper yesterday, is said by Gen. Eckert to be without foundation.

The examination of the pay-rolls of the teachers of the public schools has been completed, and payments will be made at the Controller's office on Tuesday morning. The amount is $220,810 03.

We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for liberal supplies of English papers, later by two days, and received by the Adriatic, from Liverpool Feb. 4 and Queenstown Feb. 5, last night.

Messrs. N. Gwynn, of Fielding, Gwynn & Co.; Charles A. Walsh, of W. H. Power; Richard H. Crombie, of Hamilton & Crombie, and Franklin J. Hall, of Hall & Murdock, were elected members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday.

In the suit of the Pennsylvania Railroad against the Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central Railroad, the plaintiff has put in a demurrer, denying the necessity of bringing the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad into the pleadings, and claiming sole right to sue.

Philip Smith was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with attempt at burglary. Yesterday morning Annie Dohling, a servant girl, employed by Mr. John Suhr, of No. 273 East Broadway, found the prisoner rummaging around the basement.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters met again yesterday to take action on the report of their subcommittee appointed to devise a plan for remedying the alleged grievances of several of the companies that are members of the board. No conclusion was reached, and an adjournment was had until to-day.

A four-handed game of billiards, at French caroms, 500 points up, will be played at Tammany Hall, on Thursday evening next, by Messrs. Joseph and Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly and Albert Garnier. The proceeds of the exhibition will be given in aid of the funds of the Homœopathic Hospital. A gold badge will be presented to each of the winners.

Mr. Henry G. Stebbins said last night that the reports of the sale of the Grand Opera-house were incorrect. The story that Senator Stewart was negotiating for its purchase arose from the fact that another person of a similar name asked Mr. Stebbins some questions in relation to the property being for sale. The Erie Railway Company is willing to sell, but have not yet had a direct offer to purchase.

We have received $10 from "An Old Subscriber," for the benefit of a family of seven persons heretofore mentioned in THE TIMES. The money has been sent to the Children's Aid Society. We have also received $10 from A. H. C., for the relief of the Anglo-Indian Major. The money has been sent to the editor of the *Arcadian*.

The Landwehr Verein, an association of former German militiamen, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, when action was taken to organize a drum corps and some names were added to the roll of membership. The proposed drum corps is to be composed of experts trained in the German armies.

The members of the Butter and Cheese Exchange held a special meeting yesterday and adopted an amendment to article 3 of the by-laws, which declares that in future the names of applicants for membership will be posted in the Exchange for five days only previous to final action by the Executive Committee instead of two weeks, as was formerly the custom.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Sunday-school Association was held last evening at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler delivered an address upon "The Child's Conscience, and How to Deal With it." He impressed upon the Sunday-school teachers the necessity first of all of engaging the child's affections. Rev. Dr. Ganse read a lesson on "Caleb's Inheritance."

On Sunday night Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, made a raid on the house No. 96 Bleecker street, and arrested fifteen men whom he found there at the time playing draw poker and cribbage. They were all brought before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and, as there was no evidence that gambling was going on, they were discharged.

The committee appointed at the meeting of the Great Western bondholders on Saturday had a consultation yesterday with the Directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway. The condition of the road was thoroughly examined, and several propositions looking to an adjustment of the difficulties under which the road labors were broached. No conclusion was reached, however, and another consultation is to take place in a few days.

The third anniversary of the Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District will be celebrated on the night of Washington's Birthday, the 22d inst., at the rooms of the club, No. 12 University place. Among those expected to be present are Mr. Thurlow Weed, Register Jones, Judge Morgan, Commissioner Van Cott, Alderman Morris, Col. Spencer, Hon. John D. Lawson, ex-Collector Shook, and other prominent Republicans.

The story that appeared in THE TIMES on the 14th inst. of the Rochester horse that turns on the water faucet with his teeth when he is thirsty, and holds his head under the running stream until his thirst is quenched, is corroborated by a gentleman of this City. He says that Mr. A. A. Sanborn, of No. 106 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, has a horse that is up to the same trick, and that those who doubt can see him perform the feat almost any day, at his stable, in the rear of No. 85 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

At a special meeting held yesterday by the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, it was resolved that the action of Mr. Hatch, Managing Director, in instructing the company's attorney to take steps for the collection of all moneys due the company for amounts said to have been paid to various parties, whose names have appeared, or may appear, in the course of investigation by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, as well as all sums fraudulently abstracted from the company's treasury, meets with the approval of the Board.

BROOKLYN.

The coroner's jury which for two or three days past has been investigating the cause of the death of Martha Davis, who was found dead on the Lunatic Asylum grounds at Flatbush, yesterday rendered a verdict that she died from exposure.

Michael Walters, an ex-policeman, was shot in the cheek on Sunday morning, by an unknown Italian. Walters, it is alleged, was quarreling with the man who shot him. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where the ball was extracted. His wound is not dangerous.

The members of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, of which Rev. Dr. Budington is Pastor, have passed a resolution thanking the members of the Fire Department for their promptness in arresting the fire which was discovered in the chapel attached to Dr. Budington's church, on the morning of the 8th inst., and which at one time threatened the destruction of the main building.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Union Ferry Company, held yesterday morning, Mr. Cyrus P. Smith read an editorial from the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, in which the management of the ferries during the recent ice blockade was severely criticised. After the reading, Mr. Smith offered a resolution requesting that the writer of that article be invited to take any position he thought best, at either side of the ferry, and that he should take charge of one of the boats, and that during his stay the pilot of the boat should take the editorial chair of the *Journal of Commerce*. It was also resolved that a similar offer should be made to the editorial corps generally. The resolutions were passed unanimously.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $14,337 70 in taxes and assessments last week.

John Powers was crushed by a falling tree while cutting timber in Currie's Wood, at Greenville, on Saturday, and sustained a compound fracture of the leg, besides other injuries of a serious character. He was taken to his residence in Merseles avenue, Jersey City.

Rev. Charles Reilly, Pastor of St. Columbus Catholic Church, in Newark, fell on the ice yesterday, and sustained a fracture of the leg.

Charles Conkling, an employe in P. J. Vreeland's flour store, in Paterson, has disappeared with $300 of his employer's money. The Police are looking for him.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Kopetschny, of Jersey City, while crossing a gang-plank to a steamboat at the foot of Grand street, slipped, and falling on some logs, his leg was severely fractured.

Andrew Hogan, a laborer employed at the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel through Bergen Hill, was fatally injured at shaft No. 3, at 8:30 o'clock last night, by being caught between two buckets.

The trial of Michael Sullivan, for the murder of Daniel Talmage, is still in progress in the Middlesex County Court, at New-Brunswick. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, but their testimony is merely a repetition of that given last week.

James Ward was arrested yesterday by Officer Conway and lodged in the First Precinct Station-house in Jersey City, on a charge of committing a burglary at Mrs. J. P. Madden's residence a few days ago and stealing $300 worth of silver-ware and jewelry.

The suit of the North Belleville Bridge Company against the Boards of Chosen Freeholders of Bergen and Essex Counties, was decided yesterday in the Essex County Court in favor of the plaintiffs, the jury awarding them $3,147. The Commissioners to assess the value of the bridge taken by the counties awarded the company $3,000, but the company claimed $6,000, and the suit was commenced to recover that amount.

The Board of Finance of Jersey City has concurred in the resolution of the Board of Works authorizing the construction of abutments and centre pier for a bridge at the foot of Washington street, and they have limited the cost to $25,000. The board also decided to oppose the passage of a bill which has been introduced in the Legislature providing for the completion of the new reservoir.

Antonio Quirilo and Guiseppe Luigi, two of the Italian laborers engaged in the work of filling in ground for the new Erie Railway Depot, at the Long Dock, became involved in a quarrel yesterday, when Luigi drew a sheath-knife and stabbed his antagonist several times in the back, head, and shoulders, inflicting serious wounds. No effort was made to capture Luigi, and he succeeded in making his escape, running in the direction of Hoboken, where he is now supposed to be concealed. Quirilo was immediately taken to New-York.

The two-year-old son of Michael Farrell, residing at No. 242 Monmouth street, Jersey City, died yesterday in consequence of being burned. The child's mother went out, leaving the boy and his little sister locked in the kitchen. The boy procured some paper, and putting it in the stove set fire to it, the flames immediately communicating with his clothing. His screams and those of his sister attracted the attention of a woman living next door, who, with considerable difficulty, succeeded in breaking open the door and smothering the fire, but too late to save the child's life. County Physician Stout gave a permit for burial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 15—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25½@25¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25¼@25½.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January, at 7 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,700 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 46s. 3d. for Long Clear Middles.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 3d.@34s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d.@10½d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 41s.@41s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 15.—Petroleum, 29f. for fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Cotton easier, demand good; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 8,632 bales; gross receipts, 10,033 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,455 bales; to France, 3,073 bales; to the Continent, 2,502 bales; coastwise, 4,583 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 287,239 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15.—Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 4,036 bales; gross receipts, 4,191 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,293 bales; to the Channel, 2,900 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 105,628 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet; demand moderate; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 2,465 bales; gross, 2,507 bales; exports coastwise, 1,338 bales; sales, 1,960 bales; stock, 74,972 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅞c.@15c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 4,181 bales; exports coastwise, 824 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 66,996 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,898 bales; exports coastwise, 651 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 52,129 bales.

CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 15.—Printing Cloths are steady at 6c. for best 64x64 Cloths, with a quiet market.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In Steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Right Rev. Dr. Crane, Bishop of Sandhurst; Rev. S. Reville, J. D. Burnside, Edward M. Jenkins, Mrs. M. A. Jenkins and infant, G. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, C. Barrow, Mrs. C. Barrow, Mr. Hanson, Mrs. G. E. Hartley, Miss Ida Hartley, Miss L. Hartley, Master Frank Hartley, F. B. Henderson, Edward R. Graham, John Flanagan, Edward Barnes, S. B. Gidding, Mr. Holden, Oscar Tibbals, G. F. Arnold, Rufus H. Gilbert, J. S. Stanley James, Mrs. C. L. Stanley James, Master E. Ashwood, Master J. N. Ashwood, E. Fisher, J. M. Juarez, A. Lockwood, P. E. Lockwood, Robert Brooks, W. H. Riley, Charles B. Wilson, Mr. Gregory, Rev. James J. Kane, United States Navy; Aloysius J. Kane, Harry Goulding, Arthur Peacock, Correy Cavill, C. W. Seymour, J. H. Bolles, M. J. Higgens, A. Lamarche, C. Wehner, Alfred Greenup, J. Milnor Decker, T. H. Gosson, Rev. W. Takken, Theophile Debeurne, Jacques De Potter, Franc Bertels, F. B. Ewring, G. E. Woodward, Master B. Wostimoz, E. D. Reach, J. A. McCreery, Thomas Kemp, George Nelson, A. Schutzes, A. Hemberle, A. B. Adam.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:53 | Sun sets....5:36 | Moon sets....4:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:13 | Gov. Island..5:02 | Hell Gate....6:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........MONDAY, Feb. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.

Ship Haze, Wilkinson, Shanghai, Salter & Livermore.

Brigs Alice Thurlow, Garrison, Cardenas, Brett, Son, & Co.; Thetis, Spalckhaver, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Mabel, (Br.,) McLeod, Santander and Cadiz, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schrs. H. P. Havens, Pierce, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Roger Drury, Gage, Galveston, Parsons & Loud; Lizzie Ives, Saxton, St. Croix, Ives, Beecher & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans Feb. 6 and South-west Pass 7th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis; Feb. 11, lat. 44 25, lon. 49 20, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; the Adriatic brings 65 cabin and 156 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Macedonia, (Br.,) Hurd, Alexandria Dec. 19, Marseilles Jan. 2, Naples 5th, Messina 10th, Palermo 11th, Zante 23d, and Gibraltar Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.; has had moderate weather to the Banks, and from thence strong W. winds; Feb. 10, no lat. &c., passed a White Star steamer bound E.; 14th, passed a National steamer bound E.

Brig Amelia Emma, (of Searsport,) Field, Miragoane 17 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales; Feb. 7, lat. 32, lon. 75 10, spoke bark Agnes Hartman bound S.; left in port brig Charles Miller, for Boston in 4 ds.

Schr. Glimpse, (of Brixham,) Reancels, Rio Janeiro Dec. 8, via Hampton Roads Feb. 5, with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Jan. 1 in lon. 32; since leaving Hampton Roads had strong N. W. gales.

Schr. Hannah Coomer, (of Plymouth,) King, Kingston, Jam., 13 ds., with oranges to William Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had strong W. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Anna E. Babcock, Lee, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Alfred Keene, Pillsbury, Charleston 5 ds., with lumber to James Murray & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Georgetown, S. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Racehorse, Miller, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Alexander Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; left in port schrs. Ocean Pearl and A. L. Palmer, for New-York in 7 ds.

Schr. Rose Eppinger, Bayles, Jacksonville Feb. 2, with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Admiral, (of Camden, N. J.,) Steelman, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 5, with naval stores to order—vessel to Squire Bros.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Achilles, for Wilmington; City of Dallas, for Morehead City; ship Champlain, for San Francisco; barks Granada, for Rio Janeiro; Ciara, for Copenhagen; Fannie, for Montevideo; Luigi S., for Cork; brigs Bride, for Hull; Maggie Wood, for Bahia; Cascatelle, for Matanzas; L. Warren, for Havana; schrs. Daybreak, for Nuevitas; Adda Doane, for Baracoa; San Juan, for Kingston, Jam.; Maggie Abbott, for Para; Abel C. Buckley, for Matanzas; Lena Cobb, for Savannah; John D. Williams, for Charleston; Lottie Wells and J. W. Stout, for ——.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Stratford Shoal light vessel has been carried by ice from her station, and is at present off Herton's Point. She will be replaced by the tender Mistletoe as soon as practicable. STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Commander, United States Navy, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The lighter Jacob L., owned by Burt F. Hays, loaded with cotton, while lying at the wharf at Peck Slip, took fire this morning about 9 o'clock, and was partly consumed.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 11.—Arr. schr. Ada J. Simonton, New-York.

Sld. 10th, brigs Ysidora Rionda, North of Hatteras; H. H. Wright, do.; Ada Fulton, do.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 10.—Sld. brigs Adela McLoon, New-York; Florence, (Br.,) Boston.

GUANTANAMO, Feb. 13.—Arr. brig Lydia A. Cole, New-York.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Arr. 13th, brig George Burnham, Portland.

Sld. 13th, steamers Austin, Galveston; City of New-York, New-York; schr. S. P. Brown, Cardenas.

MATANZAS, Feb. 15.—Arr. 12th, barks Manitou, Baltimore; Ocean Pearl, Boston; brigs Nellie Clifford, Havana; Lena Thurlow, do.; schr. Clara Smith, do.

Sld. 12th, brig A. R. Storer, North of Hatteras.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 11.—Arr. ship Nation's Hope, (Br.,) San Francisco.

Cld. Jan. 15, bark Europa, New-York.

In port Jan. 16, bark W. H. Besse, from Victoria, V.I.; ships Chrysomene, (Br.,) and Canada, from San Francisco.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.—Sld. Dec. 24, bark Stella Maria, (Fr.,) San Francisco; Jan. 25, ship City of Madrid, (Br.,) do.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Sld. Jan. 6, ship Conderen, San Francisco.

MELBOURNE.—Sld. Jan. 6, bark Canny Scot, (Br.,) New-York.

HONOLULU.—Arr. Jan. 22, bark Deutschland, (Br.,) Glasgow.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.—Arr. previous, bark Daniel Draper, from Bombay, to load for Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Sld. for the United States, Cornelius Grinnell, San Pietro, George Peabody, Truce, Haze, Freeman Clark, Prince Napoleon, Triade, Mayflower, Queoronato Monte Camillo, Maria Clotilde, and Atlas.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Wasa, Magnolia.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Hiram Abiff, Canning, Glenbervie, Emma Paysant, Johanne Marie, Grev Manderstrom, Ravenscrag, Strathblane, Stella Lodge, Niphon, Lizzie Ross, Sabra Moses, Evening Star, Crimea, Orvar Odd, Troubador, Nictaux, Sinbad, Adelaide Baker, and C. Neumann Gaedebehn.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., steam-ship Canada, Sumner, New-York, Magnolia, Courier de Lima, Rio de la Plata, Hjemmet, Ocean, William Frederick, Juanita, and Lily.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The steam-ship Leipzig, which ran aground yesterday off Start Point, got off at 11 o'clock last night. She will return to Southampton.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Billings, from Boston Feb. 4, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1874.

Net Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1874		$21,644,837 16

INCOME.

Premiums	$8,227,299 40	
Interest and rents	1,423,437 74—	9,650,737 14
Total		$31,295,574 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by deaths and matured endowments	$1,948,362 36	
Dividends, surrender values and annuities	2,368,039 84	
Dividend on capital	7,797 00	
Taxes	99,151 62	
Commissions	396,368 71	
Expenses and reinsurance	830,411 30—	6,150,130 83
Total		$25,145,443 47
Purchase, at a discount from their value, of commissions accruing hereafter		454,930 80
Net Cash Assets, Dec. 31, 1874		**$24,690,512 67**

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$16,624,511 94	
Real estate in New-York and Boston, and purchased under foreclosure	3,931,451 05	
United States stocks and stocks authorized by the laws of the State of New-York	3,463,300 03	
State stocks	32,341 82	
Loans secured by United States and State and Municipal bonds	105,070 00	
Cash on hand in banks and other depositaries on interest	533,837 83—	24,690,512 67
Interest and rents due and accrued	$184,761 71	
Premiums due and in transit	144,677 90	
Deferred premiums	769,788 71	
Balance of Agents' accounts	192,016 45—	1,291,244 77

Total Assets Dec. 31, 1874..$25,981,757 44

New Business in 1874, 9,610 Policies, assuring $34,189,815.

Outstanding Risks, $181,029,001.

Total Liabilities, including Capital Stock and Reserve for reinsurance of existing policies..........**$22,319,170 16**

Total Surplus over Legal Reserve..........$3,662,587 28

From the undivided surplus of **$3,662,587 28** the Society has declared a reversionary dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies, proportionate to their contribution to surplus.

The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement of premium if the policy-holder so elect.

The valuation of the policies outstanding has been made on the American experience table, the legal standard of the State of New-York.

G. W. PHILLIPS,
J. G. VAN CISE, } Actuaries.

We, the undersigned, have personally examined in detail the assets, accounts, and business of the Society, and compared the result with the foregoing statement, which we hereby certify to be correct.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH,
ROBERT BLISS,
THOMAS A. CUMMINS,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
HENRY S. TERBELL,
PARKER HANDY,

Special Committee of the Board of Directors, appointed Oct. 28, 1874, to examine the assets and accounts at the close of the year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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GEORGE D. MORGAN.	BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.
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PARKER HANDY.	ALEXANDER P. IRVIN.
JOHN SLOANE.	D. HENRY SMITH.

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JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice President.
SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER, Counsel.
EDW'D W. LAMBERT, M. D., Medical Director.
HENRY DAY, Attorney.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

THE

GREATEST

CHANCE
EVER
OFFERED.

$9

Will buy one-twentieth interest of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Company, participating March 1, 1875.

A capital premium of $100,000 drawn out of 1,000 numbers only.

No blanks. Every bond is entitled to a premium.

Address, for bonds and full information,

HEIDELBERGER & CO.,
216 Broadway and 294 Bowery.
WENCK'S PERFUMERY STORE
Gilsey House, B'way & 29th st.
TH. ZSCHOCH,
No. 116 Nassau st.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW-YORK Life Insurance Com'y,

OFFICE:

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

JAN. 1, 1875.

Amount of net cash assets Jan. 1, 1874		$24,430,879 32

INCOME.

Premiums and annuities	$6,414,454 77	
Interest received and accrued	1,645,106 34—	8,059,561 11
		$32,490,440 43

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses by death	$1,469,636 04	
Dividends, purchased reversions, and returned premiums on canceled policies	3,026,605 12	
Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurances	105,501 56	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	361,836 77	
Advertising and physicians' fees	78,437 35	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, &c.	302,076 08	5,344,662 92
		$27,145,777 51

ASSETS.

Cash in Trust Company, in bank, and on hand	$1,751,133 78	
Invested in United States, New-York City, and other stocks (market value $5,173,026 50)	4,970,136 93	
Real estate	1,768,174 14	
Bonds and mortgages, (secured by real estate valued at more than double the amount loaned, buildings thereon insured for $15,193,251, and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	16,828,955 14	
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $3,918,537 57)	810,048 14	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1875	511,192 47	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection, (estimated reserve on these policies, $570,000, included in liabilities)	189,623 78	
Amounts due from agents	29,109 30	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1875	187,402 83	$27,145,777 51

ADD.

Excess of market value of securities over cost		$202,889 57

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1875, - $27,348,667 08

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1875	$196,792 16	
Reported losses awaiting proof, &c.	174,163 74	
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, participating insurance at four per cent. Carlisle net premium, non-participating at five per cent. Carlisle net premium	24,640,038 29	
Dividends outstanding	152,948 84	25,163,943 03
Divisible surplus		$2,184,724 05

From the undivided surplus of $2,184,724 05 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies, proportionate to their contribution to surplus.

The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement of premium if the policy-holder so elect.

During the year 7,254 policies have been issued, insuring $21,813,749 22.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
DAVID DOWS,	GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	HENRY BOWERS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	SANFORD COBB,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	EDWARD MARTIN,
JOHN MAIRS,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	J. F. SEYMOUR,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,	C. R. BOGERT, M.D.,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WILLIAM H. BEERS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-Pres't & Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

Important Notice.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.,

In connection with their

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS, CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY,

Have received

FULL SPRING ASSORTMENT

DENT'S CELEBRATED

GENTS' LONDON

KID GLOVES.

To parties having visited Europe, and used these gloves, it is unnecessary to recommend them, as they have a

WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

FOR

ELEGANCE AND DURABILITY.

THE PRICES ARE LESS THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN AMERICA.

Samples of dry goods sent gratuitously to all parts of the country on application, thus enabling out-of-town parties to shop as advantageously as residents of New-York City.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.

DIAMONDS.

Choice matched Solitaires of the first quality only. All in search of fine stones should carefully examine our stock and prices.

HOWARD & CO., Diamond Merchants,
No. 222 5th av.